The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1379.—Vol. XXXII. LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)

...ES FOR SALE, nett:—10 Old Tolgus United, £6½ (were lately £15); 20 ... Downs, £5½; 100 North Minera, 18s.; 5 North Frances, £3; 15 North Downs, ... Rosewall Hill, £3⅝.

...ED:—Great Caradon, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. (business to the extent of 500 shares). ... of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may hear ...ers, and parties in ARREAR OF CALLS, or SUED BY MERCHANTS may ... true legal position by applying to Mr. Crofts, accompanied by a remittance ... of 10s. 6d., as a test of the *bona fide* nature of the enquiry.

...1862.

JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

...LANE has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—30 Arthur, 15s.; 10 Bottle Hill, 10s.; ...nd Basset, £1¼; 20 Carn Camborne, 16s.; 20 Cuddra, £2⅜; 100 Dale, 12s. 6d.; ...Carn Brea, £10¾; 10 East Caradon, £30; 20 East Russell, £3; 50 Great Wheal ..., 12s. 6d.; 100 South Gurlyn, 3s.; 2 Grambler and St. Aubyn, £17½; 50 Great ..., 15s.; 50 Great Treveddoe, £1; 10 Hingston Down, £3½; 5 Harriett, 25s.; ...Bray, 13s. 6d.; 50 Lady Bertha, 13s. 6d.; 20 Ludcott, £2½; 10 Moyle, £2¼; ... Valley, £10¼; 20 North Hallenbeagle, 20s.; 20 North Downs, £5¼; 25 ...hern, 17s.; 50 Prosper United, £2¼; 2 Providence, £43¼; 100 Ribden, 3s. 6d.; ...or, 6s.; 20 Rosewall Hill and Ransom; 50 Sortridge, 11s. 6d.; 3 Seton, £125; ...y, £18½; 40 Wheal Edward, £2½; 10 Wheal Hearle, £16; 20 West Silver ... paid), 30s.; and 100 Worthing, 12s.

...ER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

...LELEAN has FOR SALE, at nett cash prices, the ...OLLOWING SHARES, some of which he considers very cheap indeed:—

... Hill, 15s.	100 Nanteos, 12s. 6d.	50 Unity Consols, 13s. 6d. (good speculation).
...tte United, 14s.	50 Prosper United, 40s.	
...Dong, £15½ (very ...ap).	45 South Darren, £1 15s. (highly recommended)	50 West Condurrow, £3 (very cheap, & highly recommended, lode now worth £60 per fathom).
... Treskerby, £3 ...y cheap).	2 St. Ives Consols, £30.	
...refusis, 10s.	2 South Basset, £15.	
... Laxey (limited ..., all paid, 15s.	25 Tolvadden, £2½.	
...ence, £16 (highly ...mended, & safe ...stment).	25 West Trevelyon, £1⅜.	10 Wheal Margery, £7 (highly recommended)
	13 Wheal Hearle, £12¾ (very cheap, and good investment).	20 Wheal Grylls, £14 5s. (highly recommended)
	50 Wheal Edward, £2.	

...—WANTED TO BUY, Trelyon Consols at £11, West Condurrow, Trencrom ...osewall Hill and Ransom United, £3½, Providence, £44½.
Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.
... Exchange, January 24, 1862.

...HN RISLEY, SHAREBROKER,
32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

...HARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER ... of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where al ... to be addressed.

E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
...SS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

...ERT OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING ...ROKER, 8, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C., begs to assure his numerous ... the public generally that he will continue to exercise the strictest attention ...uality in executing any orders that may be entrusted to him.
... OLDREY has business in Devon Great Consols, West and Wheal Seton, South ... Caradon, Marke Valley, and North Downs; also in New Seton, East Carn Brea, ... Uny, North Treskerby, and West Rose Down.
Mines inspected by practical agents.
... Stock Exchange rates of commission charged on all mining, railway, and ... shares, also on Foreign and Colonial Bonds.
Provincial brokers treated with on special terms.

...EORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER,
... 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, TRANSACTS BUSINESS for cash or ac... close prices, nett or commission. SPECIAL BUSINESS in—

... Consols, £9¾.	Marke Valley, £10¼.	Tolvadden, £2.
... Grenville, 26s.	North Roskear, £22.	Great Retallack, 12s.
... Caradon, £29⅜.	Sortridge, 11s.	Wheal Unity, 13s.
... Carn Brea, £10 11.3d	Wheal Grylls, £14.	North Downs, £5⅛.
...ington Down, £3¼.	West Caradon, £43¼.	

...re are a few first-class rising mines, the shares of which should be immediately ...ght. There are others which have attained a high price, the shares of which should ... sold, especially as the standard has again fallen.
... 24, 1862. Bankers: Bank of London.

...R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
... 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, and BRITISH MINING EX...ANGE, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, CITY, E.C. SHARES FOR ... free of commission, for cash:—

...E. Basset, 3s	1 Long Rake, £12¾.	50 North Robert, 19s.
... Consols, £8¼.	Carn Camborne, 14s.	20 Wheal Arthur, 16s.

...R. JACKMAN is a BUYER for cash of—

...Tay Consols, £8¼.	50 Uny, £5½.	8 Herodsfoot, £39.
... Roskear, £22.	Fowey Consols.	Brookwood & Sidney.

... 24, 1862. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

...INING SHARES FOR SALE:—

1 East Basset, £55.	50 Dale, 13s. 6d.	50 So. Ca. W. Hooper, £⅛.
... Kitchen, £29¾.	10 East Carn Brea, £10⅞.	2 Stray Park, £31.
... Caradon, £30½.	20 East Grenville, 30s.	50 Arthur, 17s. 6s.
... Valley, £10½.	10 East Russell, £2¾.	20 Grenville, 31s. 6d.
... Downs, £5 6s. 3d.	50 New Wheal Frances, 3s.	100 Wheal Moyle, 36s.
... Tolgus, £57½.	20 North Frances, £2¾.	50 Unity, 12s.
..., £1⅞.	50 North Minera, 17s. 6d.	10 Uny, £6½.
... Caradon, £45.	5 No. Treskerby, £27½.	5 Wheal Grylls, £14½.
...al Clifford, £30.	5 Old Tolgus, £7.	10 Union, £2¼.
... Camborne, 15s.	20 Prosper United, £2.	

Apply to WILLIAM MICHELL, 3, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

...R. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter ...ddressed to No. 38, GLOUCESTER CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.; ...ally at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters con... with mining.

...SRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and ...INING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-build...), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission ..., are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and ... mines.
... Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices ...nesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

...W. BIRDSEY, MINE SHAREBROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S ...OUSE, CORNHILL (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a posi... TRANSACT BUSINESS in SHARES of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE ... the closest market prices. Commission, 1¼ per cent.
...SEY has business in the undermentioned shares:—

...radon.	Wheal Harriett.	East Basset.
...rances.	Marke Valley.	Cook's Kitchen.
...ah.	Trelawny.	Providence Mines.
...owns.	Holmbush (new issue).	South Carn Brea.
...outh Caradon.	West Caradon.	Ding Dong.
...Buller.	North Roskear.	West Wheal Frances.
...Park.	Mary Ann.	Tamar Consols.
	New Treleigh.	

...NTED, for cash:—25 Trelawny, 100 Treloweth, and 200 Tamar Consols.

...GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL ...CHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR ...LE 2 South Frances, £116; 100 West Polmear, 6s.; 50 North Downs, £5⅜; 100 ... Lover-Lead, 33s.; 5 Herodsfoot; 10 Wheal Grylls, £13⅞; 5 Brynford Hall, ...¼; 5 Wheal Seton, £124; 30 East Carn Brea, £10¾; 100 Unity, 13s.; 2 South ..., £34; 20 North Basset, £2¾; 2 East Basset, £52¾; 25 East Caradon, £29⅞; ...Providence; 4 North Treskerby, £27; 100 Great Wheal Martha, 21s.; 100 North ..., 17s.; 7 West Bryn Gwiog, £6; 100 East Martha (£2½ paid), 13s. 6d.; 4 Her... United; 4 Grambler and St. Aubyn, £16½; 50 Sigford Consols; 100 Great Tre... 16s.; 10 Wheal Hearle; 30 Kelly Bray, 11s.; 20 Wheal Annie, 15s.; 25 North ..., £19; 10 Marke Valley, £10¼; 50 Dale, 12s. 9d.; 5 Long Rake, £14; 100 Tees ..., 5s. 6d.; 50 Wheal Arthur, 14s. 6d.; 3 Stray Park; 25 Great Wheal Busy.
...ns who would be induced to buy or sell shares by the recommendations contained ...ulars or advertisements would do well first to submit their offers to Mr. BUDGE.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 Boscundle, 13s. 9d.	5 Gt. S. Tolgus, £3 17s 6d	20 St. Day, 9s. 3d.
1 Bryn Gwiog, £27¼.	30 Great Northern Copper, 25s. 9d.	2 S. Bryn Gwiog, £5¼.
5 Billins.		1 S.Wh. Frances, £112½
1 Basset, £92½.	5 Hings. Down, £3.	5 So. Carn Brea, 78s. 9d.
10 Bedford Untd., £5 6s 9d.	2 Herward United.	20 So. Condurrow, 4s. 9d.
25 Buller and Basset.	5 Herodsfoot, £39.	1 South Basset, £9 18s 9d
2 Brynford Hall.	20 Kelly Bray.	1 Trelawny, £17.
30 Carn Camborne, 11s. 6d.	30 Lady Bertha, 11s. (x cl.)	30 Tamar Consols.
1 Cargoll, £15⅞.	20 Lady Eliza, 6s. 9d.	5 Tincroft, £7 18s. 9d.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £28 18 9	10 Linares, £7 10s.	30 Tees Side, 3s. 6d.
25 Cuddra, 29s. 9d.	1 Long Rake.	20 Treweatha.
5 Clifford Amalgamated, £28¾.	20 Ludcott, £2⅜.	10 Tolvadden, £1½.
	20 Merilyn, 7s. 9d.	10 Treloweth.
1 Carn Brea, £55.	10 Marke Valley, £10 1s 9d	10 Tyringham Consols.
25 Dale, 12s. 6d.	1 Mary Ann, £16 15s.	30 United Mexican.
30 Drake Walls, 19s. 9d.	50 North Minera.	50 Vale of Towy, 2s. 9d.
1 Ding Dong, £11 8s. 9d.	20 New Treleigh.	1 W. R. Down, £12¾.
5 East Russell, £2 11s. 6d.	5 No. Basset, £2 15s.	10 West Stray Park, £3¾.
10 E. Carn Brea, £10 11s 9d	1 No. Treskerby, £26 18 9	30 Wheal Unity, 12s. 9d.
30 East Grenville, 27s. 6d.	10 North Downs, £5 7s. 6d.	1 West Seton, £297½.
5 East Caradon, £30.	2 No. Roskear, £24.	5 West Basset, £13⅛.
1 East Basset, £51 18s 9d	5 North Buller, £3.	70 Worthing, 11s. 9d.
10 East Trefusis, 18s. 9d.	10 North Crofty, 34s. 6d.	1 Wendron Con., £10⅞.
20 East del Rey, £1 16s. 9d.	20 New Frances, 1s. 9d.	20 Wh. Grenville.
10 East Budnick & Mount, offer wanted.	3 Old Tolgus United.	30 West Polmear, 4s. 9d.
	5 Par Consols, £8⅛.	1 West Sharp Tor.
20 Great Wheal Vor, £6¾.	10 Prosper United, 39s. 9d.	30 W. So. Caradon, 17s 9d
2 Gt. Fortune, £12 18s 9d.	50 Port Phillip, 27s. 6d.	1 W. Caradon, £44 7s 6d
2 Grambler, £15 17s. 6d.	1 Providence, £46.	5 Wheal Grylls.
20 Great Alfred, 6s. 9d.	1 Rosewarne United.	1 West Bryn Gwiog.
50 Great Moelwyn (£1 15s. paid), 22s.	20 Rosewall Hill, &c., 72s 6d	30 West Wendron. 2s. 3d.
	30 Ribden, 3s. 6d.	1 Wheal Seton, £122½.
20 Great Crinnis, 16s. 9d.	10 St. John del Rey, £69.	20 Wheal Arthur, 15s. 9d.
20 Great Martha, 19s. 9d.	1 Stray Park, £30¼.	5 Wheal Uny, £5 18s 6d.
10 Great Brigan.	40 Sortridge Cons., 10s. 9d.	1 Wh. Margaret, £42½.
10 Gurlyn, 2s. 9d.	1 South Caradon, £325.	15 Wheal Moyle.
20 Great Retallack, 10s. 9d.	2 Silver Rake.	20 West Condurrow.

And is a BUYER of 250 Worthing, 10s.; 10 St. John del Rey, £66; 5 Old Tolgus United, £6⅜; 50 Drake Walls; 3 Providence, £45; 100 North Minera, 16s. 9d.; 5 North Roskear, £23.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Jan. 24, 1862.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.
Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. or less sums.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
C. POWELL has selected the undermentioned dividend and good progressive mines, which he recommends, either for investment or speculation, and begs to draw particular attention to those marked*, which can be readily bought or sold at close prices:—

* Bryn Gwoig.	* North Downs.	Tincroft.
Carn Brea.	North Roskear.	* West Caradon.
* Cook's Kitchen.	* North Minera.	* Wheal Grylls.
Devon Great Consols.	North Frances.	* Wheal Grenville.
* East Caradon.	* Providence.	Wheal Norris.
* East Carn Brea.	South Caradon.	* Wheal Seton.
* East Grenville.	* South Frances.	Wheal Mary Ann.
Herodsfoot.	South Carn Brea.	* Wheal Trelawny.
* Long Rake.	* Sortridge Consols.	Wheal Union.
* Marke Valley.	St. Day United.	* Wheal Uny.

C. POWELL'S office adjoins the British Mining Exchange, which enables him to act promptly on all orders with which he is favoured, either by post or telegraph.
Commission, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,
5, HERCULES PASSAGE, near the Stock Exchange, London, TRANSACTS BUSINESS for principals in RAILWAY, MINE, BANK, and INSURANCE SHARES, &c., at the usual Stock Exchange rate of commission, and from the contiguity of his office to that institution he is enabled to operate promptly on all orders entrusted to his charge, either by telegraph or post.
FOR SALE, at nett prices:—

2 West Caradon, £46.	10 E. Carn Brea, £10 16s 3d	40 Redmoor, 5s.
50 Wh. Hope, 10s. (c. paid)	10 Carn Camborne, 15s.	20 Sortridge Consols, 11s.
63 Hawkmoor, 2s. 6d.	50 East Grenville, £1½.	30 Wheal Norris, £2½.
20 New Treleigh, 21s. 6d.	20 North Crofty, £2.	35 Kelly Bray, 12s. 6d.
50 Great Retallack, 12s. 9d	30 N. Laxey (£2 paid) 10s.	

BUYER of any number of Wheal Grylls at £14, and North Basset at £2 12s. 6d., cash on receipt of transfers.
A Map of New South Caradon, together with reports from Capt. Johns, of West Caradon, and others, sent on application.
Jan. 24, 1862. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, CORNHILL, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience in all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.
Mr. BATTERS has special business in East Caradon, South Caradon, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, &c., and strongly recommends his clients to eschew mythical concerns, where the only mining is in the pockets of the unwary, and to buy such shares as above enumerated, that at all times are marketable, and out of which the vendor can only obtain a reasonable commission.
Since I called public attention, only three weeks ago, to East Carn Brea shares as likely to have a market rise of 100 per cent., the shares have risen 20 per cent., and the mine is improving beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends. A great advance from the present price of 11*l.* may be looked for. Ore ground is discovered sufficient to return in profit all that the shares are now selling for, and the reserves are being increased at the rate of about 5000*l.* per month: 200 shares for sale at market price, or any number bought at a small marginal difference.

MR. BATTERS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the SHARES of EAST CARADON, MARKE VALLEY, BILLINS, and EAST CARN BREA.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER,
STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 2½ per cent.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in—

Clifford Amalgamated.	Hingston.	Sortridge Consols.
Calstock Consols.	Herodsfoot.	Stray Park.
Drake Walls.	Lady Bertha.	South Frances.
East Carn Brea.	Long Rake.	Wheal Arthur.
East Caradon.	Marke Valley.	Wheal Edward.
East Russell.	North Minera.	Wheal Norris.
East Rosewarne.	North Downs.	Wheal Seton.
East Grenville.	North Robert.	Wheal Uny.
Grambler.	North Crofty.	Wheal Unity.
Great Retallack.	North Basset.	West Caradon.

Orders per post or telegraph promptly attended to.
January 24, 1862. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
The MINING SHARE MONITOR contains VALUABLE INFORMATION on EAST CARN BREA, UNY, GRENVILLE, SETON, ROSEWALL HILL, UNION, &c. Subscription, 5s. per annum, or 6d. per copy. All interested in mining property will find great benefit from subscribing to this circular. It is written entirely without bias, and only the very soundest mines are noticed. Commission, 1¼ per cent.

MR. JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES, 2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
Commission on purchase and sale of shares, 1¼ per cent.
OFFICE OF REFERENCE FOR THE BRYNAMBOR LEAD MINING COMPANY, CARDIGANSHIRE.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS,
GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.
Mr. THOMAS has had placed in his hands FOR SALE a number of SHARES in the MOUNT PLEASANT LEAD MINE, near Mold, a mine likely to be much richer than at present, but which now pays in dividends a much larger percentage than any other mine in the list. Prices and particulars on application.

JOHN R. PIKE OFFERS the undermentioned SHARES at the prices quoted, FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 East Carn Brea, £10⅜.	2 Gram. & St. Aub., £16¼	4 West Caradon, £42½.
50 East Grenville, 27s.	5 Great Fortune, £13⅛.	7 North Roskear, £22¾.
50 Calstock Consols, 2s 6d.	50 Prosper United, £1⅝.	1 East Basset, £52.

Mr. PIKE will be happy to insert any shares in his list free, unless sales are effected, when a commission of 1¼ per cent. will be charged.
Parties desirous of securing any of the above shares, are requested to make immediate and positive offers.
3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Jan. 24, 1862.

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, is a BUYER, for cash of—

Treloweth.	Providence Mines.	Clifford.
Tamar	Kitty (Lelant).	Pendeen.
Margaret.	North Roskear.	Union.
Trelawny.	New Seton.	Marke Valley.

A SELLER of—

100 New Frances, 1s. 6d.	2 East Basset, £51¼.	50 Wh. Hope (offer want.)
2 Brynford Hall, £5.	1 South Frances.	5 North Treskerby.
2 West Caradon, £46¼.	2 South Basset, £13.	50 Moyle, 37s. 6d.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING SHAREBROKER.
On and after the 21st of December,
OFFICES at 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E. AND M.E., SHAREBROKER, &c., 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
London office for North Porthilly, and North Pool Mines. Shares should be bought in the former.
FOR SALE:—20 Creinke, at 31s. 6d.; 50 North Porthilly, 10s. 6d.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea.

MR. G. SHEPHERD, CIVIL, MINING, and AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER. Arbitrations, valuations, &c., conducted.—Address, by letter, 79, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

TO PARENTS, &c.—An ENGINEER of great experience, with extensive practice in mining and marine engineering, &c., residing centrally in London, has a VACANCY for ONE or TWO ARTICLED PUPILS, who would go through a proper course, practically and theoretically, of engineering. A moderate premium required.—Address, "Engineer," care of Mr. James Lane, sharebroker, No. 44, Threadneedle-street, City, London, E.C.

SECRETARY.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN of INFLUENCE for a COAL MINING COMPANY.—Address, "Civis," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, by a PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER, who has coal mines in Austria, a PARTNER or otherwise, who can advance from £5000, or he would pay 25 per cent. for the same, guaranteed.—Address, "Alpha," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

£1500 TO £2000 WANTED as LOAN, on SECURITY of PLANT, MACHINERY, and LEASE of a COLLIERY. The present works have cost about £10,000, and the above sum is required for the erection of additional machinery; 8 per cent. interest will be paid for an immediate advance. None but principals treated with.—Apply by letter, to Box 220, Post-office, Bristol.

SLATE QUARRY TO BE LET, on the NORTH COAST of IRELAND, within two miles of a seaport.—Apply to the Rev. A. NIXON, Clones.

SLATE QUARRY.—TWO SHARES TO BE DISPOSED OF, in ONE of the MOST PROMISING SLATE QUARRIES in NORTH WALES.—For further particulars, apply by letter to "Adelphi," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

CARBONATE OF BARYTES.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, about TWENTY TONS of CARBONATE of BARYTES. The lot can be sold at a very low figure.—Apply to Messrs. JNO. GLEDHILL and Co., Corn Exchange, Leeds.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.
"THE MINING REVIEW,"
AND MESSRS. R. TREDINNICK AND CO.'S TRADE CIRCULAR,
STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES,
78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the *bona fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.
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NEWSPAPER PENNY

Original Correspondence.

THE NEW HARTLEY PIT CATASTROPHE.

SIR,—The frightful and appalling accident at North Shields, which at this moment is exciting the minds of almost every subject within the British realms, and which in itself is calculated to arouse the attention of the Legislature to the evils arising from the system of working a colliery with only one shaft, and making it to answer all the purposes of two—a system that I have condemned on many occasions during the past year, from a conviction that it not only immensely increases the risk to both employer and employed, but that the advantages derived from having only one shaft, pecuniarily considered, were more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages arising from this system of working a colliery. I am not at all desirous of adding grief to the owners of the colliery in question, but, on the other hand, sincerely sympathise with them, and can fancy their half-distracted countenances, and suppressed feelings of sorrow that such contingency was not provided against by having an extra shaft. But does not justice and humanity bid us use our efforts to provide against a recurrence of such catastrophes; and are we not justified in speaking out boldly upon a subject fraught with such evil consequences, which by this time may have caused such a loss of life that it is both frightful and painful to contemplate upon? And is the case improved, or the evil mitigated, providing so many lives have been snatched from the vortex of death by something little short of miracle? Does not the same want of engineering skill present itself, and the same necessity exist for measures being taken to prevent such a ruinous system being had recourse to, for the purpose of effecting a saving in the first outlay? Does not the same disgrace attach itself to the North of England, as being the parent of the system, as though it was an ascertained fact that every one of the 215 souls had perished through a preventable occurrence? I think it only fair for those who endeavour to show that the North is far in advance of other localities in mining engineering, and who boast that other districts are much indebted to the North for improvements in the mining world, to lend a helping hand in destroying one of the rudest and most destructive systems that is now to be found. In next week's Journal I will honestly and fairly lay before your readers, to the best of my ability, the advantages and disadvantages arising from this system of working a colliery; also the cost of sinking shafts under different circumstances.—*Jan.* 21. JOS. GOODWIN.

THE HARTLEY MINE CATASTROPHE.

SIR,—Death, in his most terrible shape, has once more been busy in the northern coal field. Misery and misfortune are overshadowing, as they have but too often done before, many a hitherto happy cottage home. Has this terrible disaster no lesson? In the depths and darkness of the terrible mine of Hartley, surrounded by horrors of every description, 217 men and boys, the support of many families, have been poisoned and destroyed. The distress of the poor widows and children, whose husbands, sons, and fathers have thus at one fell blow been torn from them, cannot be described. Those alone who have suffered under similar losses can understand it. Many who were present at the mouth of the mine when the awful nature of the accident became more fully known may well remember all their lives the white, despairing, upturned faces of those whose nearest and dearest friends were dying, almost without hope of rescue, at their feet. Well will it be for the northern coalowners and viewers, and all who have the control and management of coal mines, if this last sad lesson, written so forcibly by the terrible hand of Death, teach them to have recourse to the only safe remedy.

HARTLEY PIT, the scene of this most terrible calamity, unparalleled in extent in the annals of coal mining, is an old mine, with extensive workings. It has three seams; the High Main, 38 fathoms; the Yard Coal, 65 fathoms; and the Low Seam, 95 fathoms from the surface. In the last of these the men were working at the time of the accident in the shaft. A single pit, about 12 feet in diameter, connects these seams with the surface, and is divided into two shafts by a wooden brattice or partition. There are also two staples, or little shafts, one from the surface to the High Main, the other from the Yard Coal to the Low Seam. No means of communication, however, other than the main shaft, exists between the Yard Seam and the Main Seam, a distance of 27 fathoms. In the absence of this communication lies the secret of the enormous loss of life which has taken place. Had there existed a small staple, similar to those already mentioned, between the Yard Seam, where the men are now lying dead, and the High Main, or *had there been a second or independent pit into the mine, the whole of the 217 men and boys would have escaped from the scene of disaster within the hour.* There can be no better proof of the absolute necessity of two independent pits into each mine.

This terrible instance is not the only one, although the most deadly, in which life has been lost through working collieries, and especially those of large extent, with but a single shaft. Although an accident such as this blocking up the shaft has never from such a cause occurred before, yet but too many lives have already been lost for want of two independent and separate shafts, the chief causes being the destruction of the wooden brattice in the shaft by explosion or fire, and closing by inundation.

At KILLINGWORTH, in 1806, the lower part of the brattice was blown down in an explosion, and it was 23 or 24 weeks before the bottom of the shaft could be reached, there being in this case also no other means of egress.

At the great explosion at WALLSEND, in 1835, about 30 fms. of the brattice were blown down, by which, out of the 102 lives lost, Mr. BUDDLE, its viewer, thought from 40 to 50 were destroyed that might have been saved.

And at HEATON, in 1815, water from old workings suddenly broke in, inundated the mine, enclosing 75 men and boys. It was afterwards found that they had retired to a higher level of the mine, and there waited for rescue; it, however, never came, and after eating their candles and some horseflesh they all died by the lingering tortures of starvation. What were the denunciations left in record upon their shovels and prison walls I will not now repeat. *A second pit to the rise* would have brought these men safely to their families on the first day of the inundation.

At the last explosion at JARROW, where 40 lives were lost, many of those destroyed by the after-damp would also have been saved by a second pit.

At BURRADON, too, two years ago, when 76 men and boys were destroyed, at least two-thirds, here also killed by the after-damp, would have been saved had there been another pit, which would have obviated the necessity of the men traversing the poisoned region to escape. This after-damp, or carbonic acid gas, the most deadly of all the coal gases, produced so abundantly in explosions, destroys about 70 per cent. of the miners killed at such times. In every explosion nearly the whole of these would be saved by a second pit. And now we have the unparalleled case of the disaster of a single shaft bringing conviction to the whole northern world. Let us now see what is said on the advantages of two or more independent shafts by those whose opinions are entitled to be heard:—

Mr. GEORGE STEPHENSON, in a communication to the South Shields Committee on Accidents in Coal Mines, says—"I think that the ventilation of coal mines would be much more certain if two pits were sunk instead of one. The system in the neighbourhood of Newcastle has been to sink one large shaft, and to divide it into two, three, or four divisions, between the one and the other being only 5 in. of wood." This is the dangerous brattice which sometimes cost 1500*l.* a year to keep in repair. Now, I consider that a much better, and in the end much cheaper, ventilation would be carried on by having two pits instead of one.

"The Killingworth Pit was 14 feet in diameter, divided into four shafts by wooden partitions, as above described. Now, four 7-feet shafts yield the same contents as the one 14 feet. It is true that the dressing of the sides in walling in the small shaft is double that of the 14; but then all the wooden partitions are saved, which will make up the difference of the cost. By this plan only one rope would be required in each shaft, the whole carried on with less wear and tear, and much safer for the men ascending and descending, and the ventilation up and down the shaft always perfect." And, again—"I have opened out a large colliery in Leicestershire on this plan; shafts 222 yards deep, and perhaps fewer accidents than any colliery in existence."

Mr. JOHN GARFORTH, a proprietor and director of mines in Lancashire, when examined before the House of Commons Committee in 1835, in reply to a question about enforcing the constant use of lamps in mines, thus emphatically expresses himself:—"Sink more shafts—nothing else will do. I have been acquainted with it all my life from 10 years old, and I am now approaching 70." And that is the conviction of his lengthened experience—"Sink more shafts."

Mr. JAMES MATHER (secretary of the South Shields Committee), in his report on the accident at Burradon, thus speaks—"There is, however, a certain and specific cure, which well applied would remove the evils of Burradon. *A new pit to the rise* seems to be essentially necessary for carrying on these workings with safety and success. Its cost will probably be the cheapest way of working the mine. Sooner or later this measure will require to be had recourse to, and better soon than late." The South Shields Committee on Accidents in Mines, in its report, as reprinted by the House of Commons, states—"That the imperfect state of ventilation in the northern mines is caused by too few shafts in proportion to the extent of underground workings, and that in no case ought there to be less than one ventilating shaft apportioned to, at the least, every 40 acres; *and that no mining or extraction of coal in a new mine should be allowed to be made unless two distinct and separate shafts have been previously put down, which should be secured by Act of Parliament.*" And so state many others—men of eminence and scientific knowledge, thoroughly acquainted with the subject on which they write and speak.

As to the pretended argument too frequently urged by some of those connected with mines—that a second shaft would not repay the outlay, and which is the cause that many new mines in this fatal district have been sunk, and are now worked with but one bratticed shaft, there is no solid foundation for it. From data at hand it is shown that within a mile or two of this horrible scence of disaster some ventilating and winding shafts, 8 ft. in diameter, nearly 200 yards down, *the same depth* as Hartley, have been sunk at an expense of less than 3*l.* per yard for sinking and walling, and one engine-pit, 11 ft. in diameter, for less than 5*l.* per yard.

After one shaft is sunk, or when it is in progress, without there be some extraordinary and unusual quicksand or feeder of water, a second is put down much more easily, as the first serves, when the *dip*, to drain and keep the other dry, if placed within a reasonable distance. Of this I am assured by high mining authority, that a single pit, 11 feet in diameter, down for 300 yards, would not cost more, under ordinary circumstances, than from 2000*l.* to 2300*l.* Yet is this false economy as to the construction of second shafts allowed to stand between miners and their safety, and to perpetually leave them on the brink of destruction. These facts and opinions of mining authorities, as well as the statement of Mr. Stephenson, already given, sustain in every point the views now attempted to be demonstrated, and which you also always ably supported in your columns.

Many more facts might be adduced did time admit. It is to be hoped, however, they will not be required; but that, above all, this last terrible demonstration will have brought home conviction to every mind of the necessity of at least two independent and separate shafts in every mine.—*Jan.* 23. A VOICE FROM THE MINES.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

SIR,—The heartrending scenes at the Hartley Colliery, near North Shields, where upwards of 200 unfortunate human beings have been buried alive, can only be thoroughly appreciated by those whose hard fate it has been to share in the loss of relatives and friends near and dear to them. Next to the deep-felt sorrow and dismay must follow Christian sympathy and solid consolation to those who have to mourn over their sad afflictions; but one certain result should follow, and that is to make it compulsory, by Act of Parliament, that no coal pits or mines shall in future be worked which have not duplicated or double shafts or tunnels, so that an accident in one of these will leave the other as a means of escape.

I enclose a sketch of my suggestions, which have, as you are aware, been put before the public in the *Mining Journal* and other papers on several occasions, but unfortunately without a practical recognition and adoption, simple and really economic as it is. I, and many others besides, have repeatedly called out for properly-constructed accesses to pits and mines, but I firmly believe nothing will be ever accomplished until the Legislature interferes to prevent such wholesale destruction of life and limb as now so frequently occurs. I submit these propositions once more, in the earnest hope of benefitting others, and trust their dissemination in the *Mining Journal* will lead to ultimate adoption, and practical use and benefit.

Jan. 22. W. AUSTIN, C.E.

[Mr. Austin's proposition for constructing immovable locked-masonry for pit-shafts, tunnels, &c., are so well known to our readers that it is unnecessary to print the diagram which he has forwarded with his letter. The blocks, he explains, are fitted with double radiating joints, and intersect each other between each divisional wall of double shaft or tunnel, and are manufactured in artificial masonry on Hutchinson's or Ransome's patented principle of converting chalk and other materials into stone. The bed joints are made to seat on and into each other vertically, which gives immense strength and security by throat and tongue union.]

NEW HARTLEY COLLIERY.

SIR,—Accidents arising from the peculiar and sudden breaking of cast-iron beams might be generally averted by casting the plate or plates forming the beam with a deep groove on the lower side, in which is to be laid a proportionate wrought-iron bar through the whole length, bolted to each other at intervals. GEORGE WALCOTT, C.E.

THE CATASTROPHE AT THE HARTLEY COAL PIT.

SIR,—You were pleased to allow me to make a suggestion in your columns upon the occasion of a late terrible accident in a pit, and if that suggestion had been applied to the working of pits generally, your columns would not now be detailing the sufferings of upwards of 200 human beings. The whole press is commenting, with yourself, upon the affliction. It is said nothing has been omitted which could have repaired the catastrophe; nothing can be suggested to avert the recurrence of similar catastrophes. While nothing at present known can prevent the breaking of a shaft, my simple suggestion made to you upon the occasion of that terrible explosion, if it had been adopted, would have saved the remaining 200 lives lingering in this Hartley Pit.

Upon the late investigation it was proved that there was but one shaft in nearly one mile of underground workings. Has this Hartley Pit more than one shaft? If it has two shafts, why are the men there? The fact is, if this pit had two shafts—as it should have at least—the whole 200 men and their families would now be at their usual avocations, instead of being in a state of suffering, of despair, and of death. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will interfere and enforce, for the protection of the lives of the miners, that for every so many hundred yards of underground working there should be sunk an extra shaft. This fairly carried out would save the lives of hundreds, aye, of thousands, yet to come.

Aston, Jan. 21. C. PENRHYN.

THE NORTH SHIELDS CATASTROPHE.

SIR,—The terrible accident in Northumberland shows how necessary it is to have, at least, two shafts; ventilation is never safe with only one, and now another dreadful danger shows itself. Would it not be just to enact that not more than (say) twenty persons shall work at one time in any mine which has only one shaft, or other means of access, and channel for ventilation?—*Jan.* 21. LOOKER-ON.

THE NEW HARTLEY COLLIERY CALAMITY.

SIR,—A discussion of a very practical kind took place at our chief medical society in London, about a week ago, bearing on the mischief which arises from the inhalation of coal gas. The discussion arose from the circumstance of some men having fallen dead whilst mending gas-meters in private houses. As the new facts there elicited bear strongly on the terrible calamity in the Hartley Colliery, I think a few words in this Journal may reach North Shields, and save some lives, especially as quite a revolution or reform has taken place on this subject. The Faculty in this debate recognised two dangers in coal gas, carbonic oxide, &c. One danger is that of deep anæthesia, like chloroform. The poor men would be as described when found, looking placid, as if asleep. These men, or some of them (the younger ones, perhaps), will probably have been resuscitated on reaching pure atmospheric air. The second danger, however, is greater than the first. It is one of violent reaction or turmoil in the system on the restoration of the vital processes; in other words, we term it blood poisoning, which induces fevers. For this state small bleedings are the remedy, to get rid of the diseased blood, together with the steady use of beef tea and wine, to restore the normal condition of what blood is left. Strong stimulants, formerly prescribed in analogous conditions, merely suffocated the smouldering spark of life. If the "stythe," as the mephitic vapour is termed, be carbonic oxide, as represented, the treatment will require to be more active than if it be, as I suspect, composed of this gas and a large portion of carburetted hydrogen. These observations are new, and the result, curiously enough, of a series of experiments recently tried on single animals, such as cats and rats under glass bells, when poisoned under exactly similar conditions as the men who died mending gasometers in private houses, and those in the melancholy Hartley Colliery accident. I knew an exactly similar case, and was examined on the inquest, where a poor vestry clerk, his wife, and niece, were poisoned by the iron chimney of a church stove leaking carbonic oxide on passing through their sitting-room. The poor vestry clerk and his wife were quite dead. The niece fell against the bottom of the door, striving, apparently, to escape out of the room; but the slight whiff of air under the door kept her so much alive that she was easily brought to life. CHARLES KIDD, M.D.

Sackville-street, W.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.

SIR,—As the coroner will have commenced his enquiry as to the cause of this most dreadful accident before the next issue of the Journal, permit me to call the attention of the jury to a fact which will require their most serious investigation. It appears to me, from the depth of the shaft, the size of the pumps, and the column of water to be lifted at each stroke of the engine, the beam of the engine must have been subjected to a weight almost equivalent to its breaking strain, to say nothing of the acknowledged defect in the casting; this being the case, the engine-beam would snap in two on a sudden change in the temperature, like the late frosts. All other cast-iron beams similarly situated ought to be strengthened with wrought-iron trusses without delay. GEORGE SHEPHERD, M.E.

THE NEW HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

SIR,—I have read with shame and regret certain strictures in reference to the sad calamity at Hartley. I think such unkind, cruel, and useless in the last degree, especially at a moment like this. I allude particularly to a cowardly anonymous attack in the *Express* on Messrs. Dunn and Carr, gentlemen who are no more to blame than either you or I: for it is clear that no mere human being could possibly have foreseen this terrible disaster. I make these remarks in order to assure you that it is in no carping spirit I offer the following suggestion:—That in future all beams overhanging open shafts be constructed of *malleable*, and not of *cast*, iron. Had such been the case at Hartley, humanly speaking, no such accident could possibly have occurred. But, alas! it seems to be only by such dreadful experiences that we are taught to use even common precaution.

Glasgow, Jan. 23. A MINING ENGINEER.

THE NEW HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF BRITISH MINERS.

SIR,—In reply to the enquiries of your correspondents for my pamphlets connected with a philanthropic society for British miners, which you have referred to me as the promoter, I beg to say that "Money *versus* Life," and "Fiery Facts," have been withdrawn from circulation. My last pamphlet, "The Miners' Friend," I have given up to the Association, but it may be had at the office, 23, Regent-street, S.W. I have taken care to remove all suspicion of my being influenced by personal advantage in my advocacy of the miners' cause, in which I have spent some hundreds of pounds, without the return of a shilling. I am still prepared to prove that a colliery explosion could not possibly occur, and that mines in which the safety-lamp is now necessary may be lighted up with gas in perfect security, if Nature's laws be permitted to operate in conjunction with a simple contrivance of my own, which I am not only willing, but anxious, to explain without reward, in order to prevent a recurrence of the melancholy catastrophes at present inseparable from the miners' calling. By perseverance and untiring energy I was somewhat instrumental in obtaining the statute for the appointment of Inspectors of Collieries, and while I have health I shall never cease to urge upon all concerned my positive assertion that the general condition of a mine may be very simply rendered safe from explosion, and the miner be permitted to breathe pure air instead of an admixture of poisonous gases. I shall be happy to submit to you, for ocular demonstration, my plans for infallible ventilation; and, however strong the prejudice in favour of present practices, I defy the mining engineers of the present day to dispute the correctness of my theory, founded, as it is, upon known laws. C. COLWELL.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

SIR,—It is with pain that a practical miner thinks of this terrible tragedy—as it reads it appears to have been a wholesale slaughter of men and boys: I saw the result from the first account. I have always contended that every colliery worked should have two shafts; without it is ever deficient of ventilation, ingress and egress, as in this case. To verify my former words, here are above 200 valuable men and boys sent into eternity from the mine being deficient of a second shaft. Being myself an old practical miner, I cannot help stating that to me it appears that a great oversight or neglect has been committed by those in power. They certainly had the aid of all the most able practical men in their district; but it is a query if they held a meeting with them, and arranged the best plans, and how to carry them out. Were the practical men consulted, or was every man allowed to proceed as he liked?

I know as well as most men the danger of going down such a shaft as this was at the time—it was unfit for man to enter; but under such circumstances did men go down, and what was their first act? I say, it should not be to dig after the men, but to put in a strong timber floor about 10 or 12 feet from the bottom, planking it over in a slanting direction, so as to carry all the water to one corner, leaving a hole in the opposite corner to pass through, say, 4 feet square; then they should have thrown old timber on it to protect the men from anything that might fall. This done, put in a second floor over 8 feet of the shaft, close to the bottom, and sink and throw all their timber and rubbish on it. As soon as the bottom men had made themselves secure, a party should have floored over the shaft just above the High Main seam; this done, parties could have repaired the shaft above without interfering with the men below, then the men under the floor at the high main could have drawn all the surplus stuff from the bottom men, and have deposited it in the excavations at the High Main, until the upper portion of the shaft was repaired, the bottom men would never have been hindered one minute after they had put in their first floor, or penthouse, and the shaft itself would have been comparatively dry, and have held three-fourths of what was in it. If there had been a communication from the High Main to surface, I should not have cared if the upper portion of the shaft had fallen together; the undermen should have continued putting in floors every 10 or 12 feet as they sunk, and filled them. The system of drawing it all to the High Main left them half their time doing nothing below; cutting hitches for the timbers of these floors could have been all done by two extra men, and the timber got ready cut. I ask how many feet eight men on this system, allowing three hours for fixing the first floor, should have cleared in the time, and how many they did clear? Then come foul air. What else could have been expected from a coal mine fast filling with water? The foul portions of every unventilated corner, and from every crevice in the rock, was driven out and pressed towards this detestable single shaft, the only vent. I say, the men from the first had not a chance for their lives—what, then, could have been done to have relieved them? First, a better system for clearing the shaft, and at the first moment the accident happened set about throwing air down. How was this to be done? by using the winding-engine, pumps, or by putting down others, and fixing large water-machines driven by the winding-engine or by manual labour, as required. The shaft should have been close floored over. It was compressed air wanted to drive back the foul, if only for a few yards, to relieve the men; as a small portion of air would have saved them. A man will live where no candle will burn. If it had not relieved the men confined, it would have enabled the men in the shaft to have worked on. If foul air came out, air of higher pressure would have gone in, and the men would have been kept alive twelve hours longer. I may be told that the pumps had no outlet. Was it my case I should soon have made one by unscrewing the flange, and with a sledge broken it down, or even cut it, to aid my opening it; then have fixed a flexible pipe to put down to the lowest point where a hollow was found. As it is, the men are lost; and, from what is stated in the papers, it is a great oversight on the part of the officials and Government Inspectors in not first laying down a well-matured system; as it was, every one appeared to have worked hard but accomplished nothing. Where were the main catches under the nose of the beam?

I am at a loss to account for the conduct of the men themselves. I have been similarly situated—what was our first act? We looked at our position calmly, and discussing our plans, then set to work. In the case of these men, I should have first seen what light we had, and how long we could maintain two or three lights, and gone to the shaft and cleared back the timber and stuff, placing it wherever I found room; in that case the shaft would have been gradually sinking. It does appear to me, that if these men had light and room, they lived long enough to have almost released themselves. Surely, they never could have overlooked this point. In similar cases I have known 20 fathoms of shaft cleared, and have aided to clear 10 fathoms myself. But let this suffice until we have further explanations. NICHOLAS ENSOR.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS—SUGGESTION FOR PREVENTION

SIR,—Would you allow me to enquire, through the Journal, whether it would not be possible to carry out the following plan in many mines that have only one shaft, thereby ensuring, in the great majority of shaft accidents, an independent exit and entry to the lower works. I am not a practical miner, and, consequently, cannot form an opinion as to the probabilities of its success, but it strikes me that had such a plan been carried out in the Hartley Colliery, every life would have been saved in the late lamentable accident. As the shaft is sunk let a circular excavation of about a yard diameter be made in the side of the shaft, and insert therein, as you would a pump, strong cast-iron tubes, of sufficient diameter to allow a full-sized man to pass through them easily; the tubes to be provided on one side of the interior with iron ladder-steps, and to be strongly fastened together, making them as much as possible independent of everything else. An opening should be made from the tube to each level, entering the shaft by a door at the top of the level, so that if water were suddenly to rush down it, it would not enter the tube but would flow down the shaft. A rope and basket might be kept handy to work up the centre of the tube, in case any men were disabled. This contrivance might be bricked off, or otherwise secured from the shaft; but I should imagine that the strength of the tube itself (there being only about one-third of its surface exposed) would be a sufficient protection against any disruption or falling of material down the shaft, except, perhaps, a collapse of that side in which the pipes were embedded, a contingency of one in five. I must leave practical minds to estimate the value of this suggestion, I merely point it out as a possibility of saving human life, which must be my excuse for encroaching upon your valuable space.—*Adelaide-place, London-bridge, Jan* 23. F. T. BARRY.

DRAWING-CAGES FOR COPPER AND TIN MINES.

SIR,—I am glad to see, from a report in last week's Journal, that at last a trial has been made, with fair success, to introduce into Cornish mines the plan of drawing that has long been in use in collieries—by cage and rope; and that it has been found, as I was sure it would be, that a cage can be safely drawn up a shaft though not quite perpendicular; also, that men as well as ore can be easily, speedily, and safely raised and lowered up and down such a shaft, though it may underlie.

According to the statement, the cost of drawing is about 7d. per ton per 100 fathoms; and that four men can be raised as easily as a ton of stuff at the rate of about 50 fathoms per minute. In the calculation made of profit and cost, nothing seems to be debited for first cost and maintenance of the apparatus, which is, probably, a very small item per ton, and no credit taken for saving of the men's labour and time in climbing, which is a very large item. It has been estimated that the labour of climbing in mines of average depth is equal to at least one-fifth of the day's labour: not that climbing occupies one-fifth of the day's time, but consumes one-fifth or more of every man's effective strength. The necessity of spending an hour a day on the ladders is not simply equivalent to making the miners add an hour to every day's work unproductively, but in consequence of the severe labour of climbing, it fatigues them as much or more than it would do to work two hours longer. Miners, therefore, who work eight hours underground the fatigue of at least ten hour's work.

But this excessive and unproductive fatigue is not only very wasteful, but is, moreover, highly injurious. Some enquirers have attributed a large part of the excessive lung disease among miners to climbing; and though this is chiefly owing to breathing poor air and powder smoke, it is greatly aggravated by climbing. The strenuous and long-continued efforts of the Royal Polytechnic Society of Cornwall prove how strong is the conviction that ladders ought to be superseded. Experience, however, appears to prove that man-engines are too expensive in the first cost to be generally adopted, for I believe there are only five yet in use. A cage with safety-catch, wire-rope, and guide-rods, does not involve a very formidable outlay; and if, as now appears, that outlay will be soon repaid by saving in the cost of drawing, all the gain from saving fatigue, time, and injury to health of the men will be clear profit, and very large profit too, if it be equal, or even approach, to a saving of one-fifth of the labour. That, moreover, which enables four men to do the effective work of five, or to get as much ore in four days as they now do in five, and save them also from a very disagreeable, tiresome, and exhausting part of their work, must effect a saving in the cost of labour, at least, in proportion to the saving of toil; for both agents and tributers, when settling the terms on which a pitch is to be taken, make a pretty close estimate of all the circumstances which will govern the quantity of ore that can be got—it will be the same with the men. Employers, therefore, who go to the expense of saving their men from the very heavy loss of time and labour of climbing will almost immediately themselves receive the profit.

Another advantage of great importance will be, that the supervision of all the workings may be effected with much less fatigue and loss of time. At present, it takes an hour of the agent's time to go down a mine, and he can hardly afford to go down more than once in a day, if so often; but the cage will carry him down in three minutes, without danger or fatigue, and he can keep a much more watchful eye upon all the underground proceedings, to the great benefit of his employers, and with less neglect of other duties.

It has frequently been objected to drawing apparatus for raising min-

at they cannot themselves regulate and control their ascent, as they do ladders or the man-engine; but with proper signals to the lander, or anksman, who regulates the drawing-cage, this is no serious disadvange. Probably, the best mode of communicating will be by a speakingbe, of gutta-percha or metal, with a whistle to call attention. The miners ho want to come up must first blow up the speaking-tube to call the nder's attention, and then call out the number of the level where they e. The lander then lowers the cage to the required depth, which the dicator shows him precisely, by marking the exact position of the cage the shaft. As soon as the men are safely in, they call up the speakingpe, and are wound up. There would be no difficulty in providing means which those in the mine, or in the cage, could themselves regulate its otion, as is often done with hoists in factories, &c.; but as it is much sier to secure the carefulness of one man than of many, it is safer to let e man only manage the winding machinery. If reasonable care be taken cidents will be exceedingly rare. Ropes will never break when men are the cages, if they are regularly tested every day by drawing a weight eatly in excess of the men's weight, the worst that can then happen will breaking the cage; but if the ropes are renewed before they are too much orn, and safety-breaks used, that inconvenience need not happen. The ge cannot be overwound, and carried over the shieve, if either the drawg-whim is thrown out of gear, or the cage detached as soon as it is lifted o high. Reckless men or boys may be prevented getting in or out of the ge before it is quite at rest, if it be provided with a door, which can only opened when the cage is opposite to a level, and which must be shut fore the cage can move. Of course, guide-rods will be wanted to keep e cage in its right position in the shaft; up and down these its wheels ill turn just as if it were a carriage on a vertical railway, with break to event a fall if the rope should fail. I think one which will only retard preferable to a catch which wholly stops the descent—the sudden stopge of a rapidly descending cage might endanger the guide-rods.

There will be little danger of men in the cage being hurt by stones fallg on them if it has a proper cover, unless, as is very unlikely, a very rge stone should fall and break the cover, or bonnet, as the colliers call

Falling down the shaft (an occasional, though not common, accident) ay be guarded against by enclosing the top of the shaft with railings, with ort of gate at one or both sides, to be lifted up by the cage frame when rises to the top, and lowered when it descends; the gate, therefore, is ted out of the way when access to the cage is needed, and guards the shaft all other times. A similar contrivance, when the levels join the shaft, uld prevent anyone heedlessly falling down. The shafts of the best anaged coal pits are thus guarded, but so many are not protected that aths by falls in coal pits are nearly three times as numerous as in metal ines, in proportion to the number employed; but though deaths from ese accidents are not so frequent in metal as in coal mines, there is no ense for any which by proper care can be avoided.

I hope to see drawing by rope and safety-cage widely introduced into ornwall, but that it may be so it is essential that no carelessness or ort-sighted parsimony be allowed to prevent proper precautions being served, so that men, as well as minerals, may be lifted safely, as well as ickly and cheaply. X.

PUDDLED STEEL.

SIR,—Since the remarks I published on puddled steel in the Journal of ng. 24, I have made many successful experiments in the manufacture of at article, and have much pleasure in forwarding a specimen, as some of ur numerous readers may feel anxious to see it. I also send you a few rther remarks and details connected with its manufacture, which I will ank you to give space to in your valuable columns. The pig-iron emoyed was South Welsh, hot-blast, partly common forge; the charge per at in the puddling furnace was 4 cwts.; the time occupied in converting e heat 1 hour 50 minutes; the coal required to produce a ton of it 14 to cwts.; and the waste in metal through the whole operation, shingling d rolling included, was 3¼ to 4 per cent. One end of the specimen you will serve has been tempered with a fine clear and crystallised fracture, and e most practised eye cannot detect it from cast-steel; the opposite exmity, which has not been tempered, shows a fine fibrous substance, of e appearance of the best quality of iron. No practical person on seeing s steel can entertain a doubt for a moment of its answering any purpose which cast-steel is employed; its strength is very remarkable, a bar of of ⅝ of an inch square has more resistance to fracture than a bar of the t iron 1½ in. square. It answers admirably for all mechanical purposes, h as cutting chilled rolls—in fact, every description of tools, &c., with- being subjected to any further manipulation than shingling and rolling, ordinary process which iron is subjected to. Although this steel has all features and qualities of cast-steel, the latter article is devoid of some the most important properties contained in the former—the great facility h which it can be welded and amalgamated with iron in any quantities, rails, tyres, points, &c., its malleability, its cheapness, and, lastly, the at facility with which it can be made. For armour, boiler, shipbuild- and other plates, puddled steel will surpass any metal manufactured, l little doubt remains of its becoming the most important feature in our at iron and steel manufactories when its great utility becomes more fully veloped.—*Wildon Works, Abergavenny, Jan.* 17. E. B. MONRO.

ECTRUM ANALYSIS—THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PROFESSORS PEPPER, AND BUNSEN AND KIRCHOFF.

SIR,—I am sorry to find, from a letter signed "N. Ennor," which apared in last week's Journal, that Messrs. Bunsen and Kirchoff's experints, as exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution, do not meet with Mr. nor's approval; or, at least, that he expresses considerable doubt of the th of spectrum analysis. I can only recommend that gentleman (as he es not appear to know much about this novel mode of investigation) to end a few lectures on the subject, especially three about to be delivered the Royal Institution, by Prof. Roscoe. With respect to my humble orts here, in connection with Bunsen and Kirchoff's experiments, I may that, although the lecture is more difficult than an ordinary subject, it ongly engages the public attention, and young men and maidens, old n and children, appear to enjoy the beautiful experiments, as well as he susceptible *old* maiden ladies," referred to so politely by Mr. Ennor, ose fussy complaint about his stones or minerals partake largely of the sumed character of the fair ladies alluded to.

I am quite content to ask the public to give me a character for politeess, and believe they will state generally that I am always ready to give ormation and answer questions, or even long letters, although I do not d a Government office, or receive a salary for that purpose. If Mr. nor had made a proper business appointment, and not rushed in suddly upon me whilst engaged in the office with another gentleman, he uld have been properly attended to; although, of course, I do not untake to give professional opinions, or perform analyses, without receiving usual fee. As to Mr. Ennor's very sarcastic allusion to my "vaunted emical skill," or the weighing of the 1,000,000,000th part of a grain, or asbestos story, or my dukedom, &c., let them pass; your space is too uable to be occupied with the discussion of such nonsense.

T. H. PEPPER.

GOLD—*(Continued.)*

ITS BEING CONFOUNDED WITH CORINTHIAN BRASS, ETC.

"Nebuchadnezzar, the king, made an *image* of *gold*, whose height was threescore eets, and the breadth thereof six cubits: he set it up in the plains of Dura, in the vince of Babylon."

In this text the first question to be truly ascertained is the absolute difference between the words *image*, *idol*, statue, &c., because in the primitive ngues IM-*age* was a term only applied to signify the likeness of some rticular thing; I-*dol* meant any *high doll*, or doll-up of inanimate matter, like those in the British Museum, representing ideal deities, &c., while word *eye dol* was confined to those *low dolls* so frequently before the es of many devotees; whereas the term *statue* was applied to any national figure from ich certain statute laws emanated; hence the statute OR*dained* by Nebuchadnezzar that all nations and tongues, *on hearing* certain de-*cree*d sounds, should fall down worship the IM-*age* of OR set up, and in failure to do so *shall the same hour* be cast the midst of a fiery furnace, &c. Here, again, is another perversion of OR*iginal* ns, as on-*dai'n*'d *literally* means OR *day knee'd*—*i.e.*, to bow the knee, or kneel fore the glORy/US OR. The second question to know was the *idle high doll* cted on the plains of Dura, in the form of any divine IM-*age*, or merely a pe-des-*tall*, ge of any real or imagin*airy* being? The next thing requisite to learn was the said ited figure, made of *gold*, as the English translation asserts. The best authority *declares* that the king caused to be made an IM-*age* of OR (SOL), not that it was formed n (gold), but OR-E, whose mixture, from its bright yellor color, was known as co- CIAN BRASS; also, it being similar metal to the Rhodian Colossus, that held an emnatical sun, whose worldly radiance was a *far* greater blessing to mortals than its n errOR, and that the said image was composed of veritable gold, nearly 100 ft. high 6 ft. broad, will they please to *knock* and *ask* what weight of precious metal was in its composition, and where such an impious mortal as Nebuchadnezzar procured gold from? also, what became of such a rich high doll? and when the door is opened *just* enquire what connection existed between the real *manufactured* article and the same king's dreamed image (expounded by Daniel), which will be more fully explained in other places by— G. F. GOBLE.

FOREST OF DEAN—ATLAS COAL COMPANY.

SIR,—The long-promised report, "By order of the board of directors," in answer to my letter in the Journal of Dec. 21 last, has at length appeared. It will be remembered that, in my observations, I merely cautioned intending speculators to make enquiries for themselves, and get an honest opinion from some one on the spot, or from some one well acquainted with the locality, as to the existence of the coal stated, in the prospectus, to remain unworked. The directors intimate, in their statement, that they have had a strict examination on the spot as to the value of the two gales they propose to work under the name of the "Atlas Coal Company;" but I can hardly think they have done so, otherwise such a statement would not have emanated from them. If they have been on the spot, I should like to ask them whether they have candidly asked the opinion of the deputy-gaveller, who has the best knowledge of the Forest mines, and who, I understand, is always willing to give an honest and impartial opinion of the said Forest mines? As to the extent of the awards, any one acquainted with mining must be well aware that when the area is not strictly defined by surface-lines, but depends partly upon *levels to be driven*, no one can exactly define the limits or area *until these levels are driven*. I think we must give the Commissioners credit, as practical men, for having defined, on the *coloured plan*, the area for each gale as correctly as circumstances would permit at the time; therefore, we may take their area of the tracts awarded as the best that could be acted upon. The main points for the public to consider are what is the extent of the unworked coal, and what the thickness, or probable thickness, of the coal (supposing it to exist)—*as upon these points hinge the whole question*. It is asked, why the Commissioners should award a gale for a property already "worked out," and where are the underground plans to show the ground as "worked out?"

It is presumed that the Commissioners were bound to award a tract to such free miner as applied for a gale, and legally entitled to the same, and that they would award a tract, and fix a minimum rent and tonnage to each, commensurate with the expenses to be incurred in opening out the gale. The Commissioners' coloured plans show the whole of the tract awarded to the Society and Weil Levels, as worked out by east and west parallel lines (10 yards apart); and it is presumed they would not have done so unless they had good reason for doing it. Although there are no old pits (or the remains of pits) shown on the Commissioners' plans, there are plenty to be seen on the ground (on the Society grant especially). The Weil Level grant is in free cultivated land, and the pit mounds are now levelled down. It was not necessary to show these old pit falls on the plan. That parties applied for gales in such "worked out" districts is quite clear by a tract being awarded; but it will be found that the galers were generally poor working colliers, who wished to work such pillars as might be left by the ancient workers, in order to make a scanty living. The Society Level was being worked some 25 years ago by a poor working collier, of the name of Hughes, and other parties have worked on it since without success. Had there been a large tract of unworked maiden coal in the locality, I am quite sure it would not have remained such a length of time unopened. I still adhere to my former statement, and am willing to abide the result of the opinion of the deputy-gaveller, who is so well acquainted with the district, and able to give an honest and impartial opinion. As to the underground plan, it is well known that no plans were kept of the ancient workings, which has been the case, unfortunately, in many other districts.

There is another point, which evidently shows that the Commissioners considered the coals exhausted, or nearly so—namely, the small amount of minimum tonnage and the large area awarded to the Society Level, compared with the minimum tonnage and area awarded to other gales, where the coals are known never to have been worked. As to the thickness of the coal, I think it would have been better if the directors had given the sections as they appear on the Forest map, which are as follows:—

At Bixslade Low Level.	At Vaitel's Level.	At East Slade.
Good coal .... 4 ft. 3½ in.	Good coal .... 4 ft. 8 in.	Smut ..... 4 ft. 6 in.
Bad coal ..... 0 ft. 4½ in.	Bad coal ..... 1 ft. 0 in.	Good coal ... 3 ft. 0 in.
4 ft. 8 in.	5 ft. 8 in.	7 ft. 6 in.

The bad coal and smut being good for nothing, we have, therefore, an average thickness from these three sections, in round numbers, of 4 ft. The exact thickness of 10 ft. and 12 ft. alluded to, only occur near the "Lows," and add nothing to the quantity—the "Lows" being places where the coal is nearly all nipped out, and the extra thickness not at all compensating for the thin coals in the "Lows."

In conclusion, I would beg to ask the directors whether they have asked the deputy-gaveller (or any of the workers on the Coleford High Delf) what is the proportion of small, and almost saleless, coal produced in the locality?—a proportion which they will find take greatly from the produce per acre they assume, and also from the profits they set forth in the prospectus. The directors say nothing of the distance the two gales are from each other, nor the expense of separate plants. W.

THE DAVY MONUMENT.

SIR,—Every incident calculated to promote this long-talked-of and important movement should, in my opinion, be made as public as possible, by convening public meetings, by advertising in the *Mining Journal*, and other widely-circulated newspapers, and by distributing proper circular letters, not closeted, as heretofore, by the "indefatigable secretaries" and the self-elected committees. If Messrs. May and Carter are in a position to erect this monument out of their own purses they have a perfect right to select any pet design, and keep all correspondence, and other matters connected therewith, to themselves; should they, on the other hand, require sustainment (which I presume they do), then every subscriber has an undoubted right to know how the money goes. I further contend, that the originators of this great movement should have called a public meeting long before this to elect fit and proper persons to act as secretaries and committeemen for carrying into effect the anxious and general desire of the inhabitants of this town and county to erect a suitable and lasting monumental memorial commemorative of the inventor of the safety-lamp—the lover of elegant literature, the ingenious and accomplished Cornish philosopher and chemist, our late and much-esteemed townsman, Sir Humphry Davy. As the secretaries and some of the said committee appear desirous of bringing the architects (Messrs. Salter and Perrow) into the greatest notoriety in the shortest possible time, would not their monumental and towering ideas have shone with far greater brilliancy in the British Museum, or some other exhibition of rare curiosities, either above or below, or on either side of the eight designs forwarded by older and better known architects? I think the reason is obvious to any man of common sense why the whole of these designs have never been exhibited to the subscribers and the public. I trust that the secretaries, in the plenitude of their wisdom, did not keep back, nor the self-elected committee throw aside (through excitement or otherwise) any of the competitive designs to serve a friend. I sincerely hope the report is untrue that some members of the said committee have tendered their resignation, and that subscribers are withdrawing themselves from the proposed memorial. Secretaries and committeemen remember that union and straightforwardness will strengthen your cause, but disunion and underhandedness will produce bewilderment, if not destroy it. I am informed that some of the rejected designs are in the hands of a gentleman, and that he intends exhibiting them, in accordance with a general desire of the subscribers and inhabitants of this and other towns in the county. I hope he will do so without delay, to gratify the public and myself.—*Penzance, Jan.* 22. OMEGA.

DARKNESS VERSUS LIGHT.

SIR,—A short time ago one of your correspondents evinced a feeling of uneasiness in one of his contributions to the Journal with reference to certain gentlemen, who before entering into a mining speculation had formed themselves into a deputation, and had gone down to examine the property. To ordinary mortals this would have appeared a judicious and praiseworthy precaution, but your correspondent, or contributor, saw in it the germs of much evil. He grumbled at the expense, &c. Now, if a person were going to take shares in a railroad, it would seem a pardonable curiosity that he should see whether the line passed through a desert or a garden. It may be said that is very true, but mining is a different affair, and cannot be so readily understood. I do not see why a person who can see the width and colour of the ribbons in a London shop-window cannot see the width and colour of bands of metal in a lode, and it is not a very difficult matter to ascertain what width of such ore would yield 1 ton to a fathom, and to collect as much of the leading information that enters into a calculation for ascertaining the nature and value of mines as is necessary. It may be that your correspondent would rather profess ignorance himself, and inculcate ignorance upon his client, so that when the catastrophe comes, and the money is all gone, they may console each other with the happy maxim that mining is, after all, a lottery, and the thing might as well have turned out a prize as a blank. To gentlemen in that blissful state it is useless to preach the necessity for any sort of investigation into the merits of any sort of mining properties, as, according to that doctrine, one place is as good as another to mine in, and the whole question to be decided is the positive or negative amount of luck in the speculator himself. If he be lucky, his broker cannot do wrong; if the contrary, his broker cannot help it, and so much the worse for both. *Laisez faire* is the beginning and the end of his system. I had fondly hoped that the age for such delusions had passed away, and that we were entering upon a more practical era, of which "go and see" would be the watchword, and in which the grumbling of hollow oracles would only pass for as much as it is worth. My experience of the mining brokers of London is that generally they are a class of men more or less acquainted with practical mining; some of them I know have worked underground, others have devoted many years of their lives to a theoretical and practical study of the subject with which they are connected, and I must say that I am surprised that even one of them, through the medium of your widely-spread intelligence, should be found with the hardihood to discourage a man from looking after his own business, or accepting the views of others, when by a small amount of application he might obtain the right impressions concerning it for himself. A CORNISH MINER.

SLATE QUARRIES.

SIR,—My remarks upon the Lower Taldrws Quarry were intended to meet the assumptions of Mr. Fuller, as reported in a previous Journal, and which were evidently put forward to be believed as facts—as calculations, based upon proved data, and which he again reiterates upon the *viva voce* evidence of a real live rockman. What a rare piece of mechanism he must have been, and what dependence can be placed upon such evidence, when it is well known here that not one quarry in Nantle ever did produce one-third in slates. A solitary block or, it may have been a solitary bargain, might be for a short time, as the quarrymen say, "almost pure," but never for any length of time, to base such a calculation upon. Again, the idea of nearly worthless rock, at any certain given depth, turning solid and pure; the absurdity of a seven yards' depth; and the price per ton (slate making) in such assumed pure rock; and the more than doubtful assertion that Cloddfalon was 150 feet deep before getting a single slate!

If Mr. Fuller should be the greatest loser by the failure of this speculation, I am sorry for him; but he having the management, and having all the quarries in the neighbourhood open to his inspection, and men of experience to consult, should have seen his way clear; but shareholders and others are too generally guided by "splendid reports" of expected returns. I must excuse myself meeting him and his rockman (not his foreman), to enlighten their darkness; but I will tell him what he ought to have done, and he may yet profit by it. He ought first to have proved the vein by sinking until he came upon some known and well-defined stratum, proved it again in width, and if then satisfactory, plan and begin surface operations. Examples of failure are not wanting from going headlong.—*Carnarvon, Jan.* 22. B.

THE BAMPFYLDE MINES.

SIR,—In the latest report from Capt. Pope, replying to private communications, and dated Jan. 8, he writes:—"I have not seen anything in our recent operations to make me me differ from my former opinion that there is a *good mine here*, and, in looking at the quality of copper above the heaves in R winze, it strengthens my opinion in this matter. When the lode is proved, say 3 or 4 fms., in ground not influenced by the heave, we shall be in a position, undoubtedly, to give a more decisive opinion of the future prospects, as we have not seen the lode below these heaves, and these sometimes make a considerable change, although, from the appearance of the lode above the heaves, I think it is likely to be favourable." Tributors are now working west over the heaves in R winze at 6s. in 1*l*.; also in the back of the 50 fm. level, opened from No. 4 shaft into and over R winze, at 10s. in 1*l*. No. 4 shaft will probably be down to the 60 fm. level before April, when the men will drive off at that depth, and explore the ground under the heaves of R winze. The engines and all machinery are working well.

Liverpool, Jan. 21. CHARLES HAND, Hon. Sec.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

We have been favoured by the Manchester Geological Society with an early proof of the following interesting discussion, among the members of that body, which followed the reading of Mr. Goodwin's paper, as published in the Journal of Jan. 4:—

Mr. BINNEY said he was glad that Mr. Goodwin was engaged in making observations with regard to the emission of gas. It was possible that with a sudden fall of the barometer gas might not come out as they should expect. But, nevertheless, he thought that with a great amount of observation continued over many mines it would be found that a sudden change of the barometer did, on the whole, give greatly increased emissions of gas. But this could only be determined by experiment; and he was glad that Mr. Goodwin had set the example of commencing these experiments. He hoped the attention of colliery managers would be called to the subject, and that they would have a series of such observations, which could not fail to be interesting to the Society.

Mr. EVANS, Inspector of Mines in South Wales, said the mines in the Adendarl Valley gave off large quantities of gas; but he did not think that any observations had been made as regarded the quantity given off under the influence of a falling barometer. They found that the rooms of the mines were so bad, that directly the coal was worked away they fell down. All explosions in the mines in his district were invariably put down to "blowers." There was scarcely a serious explosion unless there was a "blower." At Risca, where 144 persons were killed, that was said to be a "blower," and people went to hear it, though he must confess that he heard nothing. There was no doubt, however, that "blowers" of gas did frequently occur. He had seen them, and very serious ones too. The only safeguard was the proper use of the safety-lamp, together with thorough ventilation.

Mr. EDWARD LACEY thought Mr. Goodwin was rather severe with the colliery management. Those who were better acquainted with the subject could say whether these strictures were just, but they struck him as being rather too severe, especially if what Mr. Goodwin stated was supposed to have the sanction of the Society.

Mr. BINNEY: I think you should state wherein you find them so.

Mr. LACEY: I cannot exactly recollect the words, but they struck me at the time as being somewhat severe.

Mr. GOODWIN: I am here to sustain all the charges I have made, and should be glad to have it pointed out where I have been guilty of exaggeration. It may be unpleasant to go into circumstances which have occurred; however, the force of events may compel it. Again, I may observe that I have consulted some of the most eminent and highly respectable employers of labour; and if they do not think I have been severe, I do not see why those who have less interest in the matter should think so. If the present system is not perfect, let us seek out the imperfections, and endeavour to remove them. I have well considered the subject prior to entering into it. I have no object to serve beyond the benefit of practical mining. It is very unpleasant to make these remarks; and so it happens that many remarks do not come before the public which I am prepared to make and to prove.

Mr. EVANS thought he had read in some of the papers that Mr. Goodwin attributed the Risca explosion to the ventilating machine: but there he was wrong. He (Mr. Evans) happened to be there during the whole of the proceedings, and he, consequently, knew something about it. The quantity of air supplied was not above one-third that could be produced by the machine. The quantity of air which passed through the mine was about 50,000 ft., the machine working eight strokes in a minute. There was no reason why the machine could not be worked at the rate of eleven strokes per minute, and why the quantity of air could not be doubled. The colliery manager consulted with the engineer, who told him that there was no difficulty in getting double the quantity of air; but the colliery manager said that he had sufficient. The machine had no more to do with that explosion than he (Mr. Evans) had.

Mr. GOODWIN: Then to what are we to attribute the fact that the works were afloat for some time?—Mr. EVANS: That had nothing to do with the ventilating machine.

Mr. GOODWIN: You doubtless remember that it was stated some of the doors were found to be opened when the water-gauge was examined after the explosion. That was never cleared up, and I think the parties concerned are in duty bound to clear up these points to the public, if only for the sake of their own character.

Mr. EVANS: I don't know what you refer to. There was a remark that when some of the men went down into the pit some of the inspectors opened the doors. If this is what you refer to, it is all nonsense. If they opened the doors, I should have imagined the water-gauge would not have shown the enormous gauge it did.

Mr. A. KNOWLES thought himself that the furnaces would in time be found less useful as a means of producing ventilation, and especially when science was brought to bear on the subject, which would be the case when collieries became much deeper and much more extensive than they had yet been. He believed that mechanical power would be employed to ventilate coal mines, and would very likely be found to supersede the furnaces very generally. The furnace, as ordinarily used, did very well in many collieries, because it was constant in its action; and even supposing that the furnace had to be extinguished, the ventilation continued for some time after, which was one of the great advantages of it; but with mechanical ventilation there was no reason why they should not have duplicate mechanical power, so that if one portion was out of order the other could be employed during the time. The disadvantages of the furnace were very great, in the enormous amount of wear and tear in the upcast shaft. And although, of course, this was open to improvement, and it might be so used as to cause less wear and tear, there would always be great loss in the employment of a furnace, in consequence of the smoke and gas given off from the burning of coal at the bottom of the shaft. With regard to Mr. Goodwin's paper finding fault with the management of mines, he (Mr. Knowles) did not think that any manager was wishful to have an explosion at all. In all the instances in which they had occurred mistakes had been made. The accidents had arisen from inadvertance or omissions, and not from any wilfulness on the part of the managers. There was this, certainly, to be said in connection with these mistakes, that it was only by things of the kind happening that information was gained. The loss of life was a very sad and mournful event, but the loss of life and property had drawn, and would draw, the attention of the people to the risks which were incurred, and to the finding out the means to prevent them.

Mr. JOSEPH DICKINSON (the President) was glad to see Mr. Goodwin's remarks on the management of collieries treated in a more kindly spirit at this meeting than they were at the last. He would be a bold man who would stand godfather to all the managers in Lancashire; but he did not hesitate to say that there was amongst them as good management as was to be found in the kingdom. There are few places where the science of mining was better understood; the mode in which the coal was to be taken away, and to keeping of the air-courses, were thoroughly understood. But, at the same time, it must be admitted that these things were sometimes managed by people who did not understand them, and who had no training as colliery managers. They must make a distinction. The remarks made by Mr. Goodwin would, perhaps, apply to the bad management, whilst those who spoke of the superior management applied their remarks to the good management. In the paper with which Mr. Goodwin had favoured them he (the Chairman) noticed that Mr. Goodwin doubted the sudden outbursts of gas. Mr. Evans had told them of cases where, to the best of his belief, explosions had occurred from sudden outbursts of gas. That "blowers" did happen he (the President) had not the slightest doubt. He had seen cases in the Atendane district, where a large cavity was left by the removal of a large flag, or the settling of the roof. This cavity was filled in some cases with gas, and should any communication take place with such cavities, and cause the gas to get vent from it into the mine, there was a "blower," and one which could only be met with safety-lamps. Another point he should like to make a remark upon was about the resistance of the movement of air in mines. Mr. Goodwin had stated what was the received law on the point, and he said that in experiments which he had made the results had not quite agreed with the accepted law. He (the President) should be glad to know under what circumstances the experiments were made, and whether they were made with sufficient accuracy to say that they should throw doubt upon the law. As far as they knew, the experimenters had received it as a law, but their conclusions might have been come to from inaccurate instruments. They knew nothing more than that they had an anemometer to measure it. He had, through Mr. Casartelli, an instrument by which he took the friction of revolving anemometers; and having also taken observations by direct action, his own invention, he knew if there were the slightest variation in the velocity with which the air moved. If it moved by impulses, and there was not a steady, uniform current, there was no known instrument by which that air could be accurately measured. Many experimenters had not taken the trouble to ascertain the friction of their anemometers; and the revolving ones could not be used with any degree of accuracy unless the friction of the instrument was ascertained. The late Mr. Byle issued a table, but that table was the same for every instrument, and they could scarcely find two instruments agree in formula or friction. In one they would have to multiply the velocity by a decimal, and add a certain number to it, and in another multiply by a whole number, and perhaps add a quarter number to it, the friction of the instruments being different according to the construction of the anemometer. If there had been any observations so carefully made as to set aside what had been received as these laws, he should be very glad to hear them. In the remarks in reference to factory operatives, and the necessity of discipline, he referred particularly to times like these, when hand-loom weaving was bad. In Tyldesley, and the outlying districts, there was often a large number of this class of workpeople who got into the mines, beginning, with very little experience, as pickmen at once, so that unless they had discipline they never could expect the mines to be conducted with safety.

Mr. BINNEY thought there was no doubt about the occurrence of sudden emissions of gas, whether they were called blowers or any other name.

Mr. ATKINSON said that perhaps Mr. Goodwin in his next paper would give the Society some details of his experiments concerning the friction of the air.

Mr. GOODWIN had intimated in his paper that the remarks he had made, and the observations and experiments he had conducted, had varied in their results in almost every instance, and this probably may have arisen from the causes to which the President had referred. Bnt he had tried the President's anemometer, and Mr. Byram's; and he had the furnace as a motive-power, producing a current of air which they all knew was subject to variation, as they could not keep a constant heat. He might state, however, that his object was to throw out the hint that there was not enough known on the subject, and to embolden some one to take it up, and give them all the information that could be gained respecting it. For his own part, he was at present engaged with experiments with a view of further investigating the subject. With regard to sudden outbursts of gas, he believed them to be manufactured for certain purposes.

Mr. THOMAS LIVESEY did not doubt that there were such things as sudden outbursts of gas, having himself often met with many well-authenticated instances.

Mr. SEDDON quoted an instance where there had been an outburst, in which a report as loud as the bursting of a steam-pipe was heard.

Mr. GOODWIN had never stated that all accidents were actually unavoidable; but he contended that two-thirds of those that did occur were occasioned by the recklessness and injudiciousness of some, or the inability of others, who would gladly guard against them if they had the means in their power. He had no object in condemning colliery managers, inasmuch as he was one himself; but he felt bound to tell the truth, though he might be revealing some of the secrets of the prison-house.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN ALGERIA.—In the remarks which appeared in last week's Journal, the two leading brokers in Liverpool who adduced their testimony in favour of this project should have been named Messrs. Bower and Son, and Stead Brothers; and that the valuations were made at the special request of Mr. Bazley, M.P. for Manchester, from samples submitted to the brokers by Mr. Finner.

POST MAGAZINE ALMANACK.—The twenty-first annual edition of this very useful almanack has just been issued, and is fully equal to those which have preceded it. In addition to the usual calendar matter, it contains a vast amount of information connected with insurance business—being, in fact, an insurance directory, and court and parliamentary register of the best possible character at the lowest possible price.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Helen's-place, on Thursday, Mr. STEELE in the chair.

Mr. G. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts was then submitted, from which the following is condensed:

Balance last audit	£ 848	0 2	
Ore sold, Nov.	430	6 10	
Mundic	227	11 3	
Received for carriage	123	12 8	
Calls	28	14 0 =	£1658 4 11
Mine cost, Sept. and Nov.	£1340	14 3	
Merchants' bills paid	271	17 2	
Discounting ore and carriage	3	8 2 =	1615 14 7
Leaving credit balance			£ 42 10 4

A statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance against the mine of 409*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

The report of the agents was then read, as follows:—

Jan. 21.—The 53 east is for the present suspended, the men hitherto employed in this end being removed to the new shaft. The 53 west is extended from cross-cut about 13 fms., at which point the lode is large, having opened on it over 7 feet from north to south, and no walls yet reached; so far as seen it is composed of quartz, iron, mundic, and stones of ore; this end is driving by four men, at 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 41 fm. level east is from 2 to 3 ft wide, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and some good stones of ore, presenting a far more encouraging appearance than we have seen here for some considerable time since, showing that we are approaching the run or shoot of ore ground gone below the 30; we are also daily expecting to communicate this end with the winze sunk below the level over, which, when accomplished, will lay open some good ore ground; this end is being driven by six men, at 10*l.* 5*s.* per fm. In the stopes in back of the 41 west the lode is about 5 feet wide, composed of quartz, iron, and mundic, with a leader, or branch, of ore in the south part, 15 inches wide, worth altogether 3 tons, or 12*l.* per fm.; we have employed in this place six men stoping, at 5*l.* per fathom. About 12 fms. west of this we have a pitch working in the back by four men, where the lode is 6 feet wide, composed of peach, mundic, and ore; worth of the latter 6 tons, or 18*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the bottom of this level (immediately under the above-named pitch) is 8 feet wide, consisting of ore, peach, and mundic, worth of the former 9 tons, or 27*l.* per fm.; we have six men employed in this place; from the strong and healthy appearance of the lode in this winze, and going down as it is in unexplored ground below the 40, cause us to hope that the 53 will by-and-bye, when sufficiently extended, meet with a continuation of the same. In the 30 east the lode is about 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 2½ tons, or 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; driving by six men, at 9*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The lode in the 10 east is about 2½ feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of ore, driving by two men. The tribute department continues to yield much the same as for some time past. We have eleven pitches in operation, varying in price from 5*s.* to 12*s.* in 1*l.* We have lately commenced a new shaft in our eastern ground, about midway between our present workings and the great cross-course; it is proposed that this shaft shall be sunk perpendicularly to the 30, where we shall communicate, and then continue the sinking on the course of the lode; by following this course we consider it will facilitate our progress in arriving at the ore ground in this direction. We have employed in and throughout the mine 105 persons. Our returns for the ensuing quarter will be about the same as the last, whilst all economy shall be observed consistent with the effectual development of the works in operation.—F. C. HARPUR, J. METHERELL.

The CHAIRMAN, having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that Mr. Upton, a member of the committee, who had taken considerable interest in the progress of the company, having visited the mines upon several occasions, was unavoidably prevented from attending the present meeting, which was the more to be regretted, inasmuch as he might have had much valuable information to communicate.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the reason of abandoning the 53 east, as it appeared to him that was a point of considerable importance?—The SECRETARY replied that they must have a communication in the eastern ground before long; and, therefore, it became a matter of necessity to sink another shaft, and the more especially as they found the ore was dipping towards the great cross-course. If they had continued the driving of the 53 east they would have to drive a very long cross-cut before reaching the lode, and, of course, the deeper they sank the greater would be the distance.

The CHAIRMAN said the sinking of a new shaft in the eastern part of the ground, near the great cross-course, was in accordance with the recommendation made by Captain Nancarrow, and which recommendation had been endorsed by their own captain.

A SHAREHOLDER thought it would have been better to have seen the nature of the lode in the 53, which would have thrown some light upon the value of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said the general opinion in the locality was that the prospects would improve as they approached the great cross-course.

The SECRETARY said the 53 east had been suspended for economy sake, as the men employed in that end could be engaged in sinking the shaft; and if they could sink that shaft at nearly the same cost as that which would be incurred in driving the level, he thought they would all agree with him that it would be unquestionably the best course to sink the shaft.

The CHAIRMAN believed the sinking of the new shaft would prove to be one of the most important points in the mine, inasmuch as it would effect good ventilation, and at the same time discover the large body of ore that was believed to be in the neighbourhood of the cross-course, which was situated towards the eastern extremity of the sett. As regarded what had been done during the past quarter, they had not made much progress in the way of profits, although the quantity of ore sold had for some time been gradually increasing, but, unfortunately, at present the quality of the ore was not so good as could be desired. As they approached the cross-course, however, they hoped the quality of the ore would improve, and the returns increase.

The report and accounts having been received and adopted, a call of 2*s.* per share was made, and the committee of management were re-elected.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, replied that he thought they were taking away about half the ore as it was discovered.

The CHAIRMAN said that a lithographic plan of the mine was being prepared, a copy of which would be sent to each shareholder, so that when they perused the reports in the *Mining Journal* they would be able by means of the plan to see what progress had been made.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. PETER WATSON in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts to end of Nov. showed -

Balance last audit	£102	6 0	
Call received	299	10 0	
Copper ore sold	453	19 9 =	£ 855 15 9
Mine cost, Sept. to Nov.	£590	15 6	
Merchants' bills	81	19 9	
Dues	35	6 1	
Sundries	9	4 4 =	717 5 8
Leaving credit balance			£138 10 1

The report of the agent, Capt. T. Carpenter, was as follows:—

Jan. 20.—Old Lode: Since the last general meeting we have driven the 50, west of cross-course, 10 fms. 3 ft., and the lode has averaged for the length of this driving about 8*l.* per fm.; the lode in the present end is 3 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in Job's rise and stope, in back of the 50 west, is 3 feet wide, worth about 9*l.* per fm.; the highest place in this rise is up 5 fathoms from the back of the 50, and all in whole ground to surface on the course of the lode. The lode in Palmer's stope, in back of the adit, east of cross-course, is 3 feet wide, worth 6*l.* per fm.; this a very promising piece of ground, as it is all in whole ground to surface, and upwards of 100 fms. in length east of cross-course.—Middle Lode: The 50 west has been driven 12 fathoms; the lode has averaged for the length of this driving worth 10*l.* per fathom; the lode in the present end is 2 feet wide, worth 6*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope in back of the 50, 5 fms. east of the present end, is worth 12*l.* per fm. We have gone up with a rise in back of this level, close by the cross-course, where the lode in 2 feet wide, worth 9*l.* per fm.; the highest place in this rise is 40 fms. below surface, all in whole ground; I hope I shall be able to put men to drive through the cross-course, and cut the lode east at this (40 fm.) level next month; as I am making every preparation to do so. We have driven the 50 east on this lode 15 fms. 3 feet; the lode has averaged for the length of driving about 8*l.* per fm.; the lode in the present end is worth 6*l.* per fm.; we have a rise and stope in the back of this level, 10 fms. west of the present end, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; the highest place in this rise is 3 fms. above the back of this level. The lode in the adit level (nearly 70 fms. deep), east and west of cross-course, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, mundic, and good stones of copper ore, a very kindly lode; no doubt when we get a little further off the cross-course the lode will prove more productive.—Edward Lode: The 50 is driven east of cross-course 30 fms.; the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; this end is going back east into the heart of the mine all in whole ground, and parallel with the north lode, where it has proved so productive, and which yielded 50,000*l.* worth of ore, from which good dividends were paid. We shall sample at the end of this month 125 tons of copper ore, and hope to increase our samplings, as we are daily opening out ore ground.

The CHAIRMAN said, from the accounts just presented it would be seen that the copper ore sold during the three months had realised 453*l.*, and that there was a balance in favour of the mine of 138*l.* As regarded the mine and its operations, he had to inform the meeting that, in accordance with the arrangement he made with the Wheal Edward Company, a communication had been effected between the two setts, the result of which was that Wheal Arthur had now three distinct lodes to work upon—the old lode, the middle lode, and the Wheal Edward lode; and their respective values were fully advertised to in the report of the agent, just read. Notwithstanding the unusual number of tutwork operations, the mine for the past two months had more than paid its costs, and the prospects for the future were of the most encouraging character. For the satisfaction of the shareholders, he might mention that the mine was provided with more than sufficient machinery to meet the whole of the present and future requirements—indeed, the three lodes could be worked without the aid of machinery. Seeing the extent of the ore ground opened, and that the lodes were being driven into virgin ground, he thought he was perfectly justified in saying that there were few, if any, progressive mines that presented prospects equal to Wheal Arthur. For some time past he had taken considerable interest in the development of this property, for he felt assured that a vigorous and economical development must result in success. For the trouble and interest he had taken in the matter, however, he was being rewarded by the improved and still improving position of the property. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. E. COOKE enquired the amount that was being paid for driving the different ends?—The CHAIRMAN replied that they paid upon an average 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The ground was very much easier, and good stoping ground was being opened.

Mr. HOPGOOD enquired the length and height of the ore ground?—The CHAIRMAN replied that there were between 50 and 60 fms. of ground in depth from the adit level, and in length there were about 300 fms., where the north lode would be reached, which had given such great riches.

Mr. W. WATSON, in answer to questions, stated that the quality of the ore from the new lodes was superior to that produced by the old lode. The next sampling would be 125 tons, which the captain estimated would realise something like 500*l.* The monthly cost, including the whole of the tutwork operations, was rather in excess of 200*l.* He did not contemplate the costs could be reduced, but he believed with the same amount of cost considerably increased returns would be made—in fact, Wheal Arthur had not been in such a satisfactory position for the past six years.

Mr. E. COOKE considered that the cost was very reasonable, when they recollected the number of men at present engaged upon tutwork operations. As to the mine itself, he understood it had been recently inspected by Captain Clymo, who had given a very satisfactory report.

The report and accounts having been received and adopted, a resolution was passed to the effect that henceforth the general meetings of the company should be held once in four months.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the financial position of the company, said the committee did not purpose making a call upon the present occasion.

Mr. E. COOKE, judging from the report and the general prospects of the mine, thought it but a fair assumption that, at least, a small profit would result from the next four months' operations. Although he held a considerable number of shares in the undertaking, he would be the first to propose a call if he thought it was required; but, having confidence in their agent, the financial position of the company would, during the ensuing four months, be considerably improved, and during that period several important points would, no doubt, be tested, which might add considerable value to the property.

Mr. FOORD enquired the estimated value of the reserves?—Mr. W. WATSON said that, although the captain had not alluded to the fact, he (Mr. Watson) considered that there were reserves of some thousand pounds value.

Mr. E. COOKE, in proposing the re-election of the committee of management, said that in acknowledgment of the invaluable services rendered by their executive, and more especially by their Chairman, who had used his best energies in the interest of the company during the period of difficulty through which it had passed—it would be but an act of duty to accord to them the best thanks of the meeting. As to the Chairman, the great interest he had taken in the affairs of the company amounted almost to enthusiasm, and if Wheal Arthur should again become a dividend-paying mine—of which there seemed a great probability—it would be mainly, if not entirely, owing to the instrumentality of their worthy Chairman.—The committee of management were then unanimously re-elected, with thanks for past services.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said it was true he had suggested many alterations in the development of Wheal Arthur, and had otherwise taken considerable trouble in effecting improvements wherever needed, believing the property to be deserving of a vigorous trial; and, therefore, it was exceedingly gratifying to him, as it must also be to the whole of the shareholders, to find the property assuming a position so satisfactory. Having again thanked the meeting for their renewed marks of confidence, the usual votes were accorded, when the proceedings terminated.

BULLER AND BASSET MINING COMPANY.

A special general and general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday,—Mr. DAVIDSON in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which embodied the amended rules and regulations for the government of the company,

The CHAIRMAN said the business of the special meeting was to confirm, or otherwise, the rules passed at the last meeting. Resolutions for that purpose had been prepared by Mr. J. Berry, the company's solicitor, which would be in due course submitted. As regarded the other point adverted to in the notice convening the meeting—the forfeiture of shares in arrears of call—it was not considered expedient to adopt that course upon the present occasion. The position and prospects of the mine would be fully gone into when the business of the special meeting had been disposed of, and he would, therefore, now call upon Mr. Berry to read the special resolutions that had been prepared.

Mr. BERRY read the first resolution, to the effect that the rules and regulations, which were passed at a special general meeting of the shareholders, held at the company's offices on Oct. 22, be and the same are hereby confirmed.

The resolution, being put, was carried unanimously.

The next resolution was to the effect that it was inexpedient to forfeit any shares at the present meeting, and that the purser be requested to call another special general meeting to forfeit, if approved, such shares as shall be mentioned in the circular convening the meeting.—This resolution was also carried unanimously, which concluded the business of the special meeting.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the general meeting, submitted a statement of accounts, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£332	5 9	
Mine cost	280	0 6	
Merchants' bills	168	17 0	
Sundry bills	34	17 4	
Discount	2	15 6	
Unavailable calls	170	0 0	
Rent	30	0 0 =	£1018 16 1
Calls			797 10 0
Leaving debit balance			£ 221 6 1

The report of the agents was as follows:—

Jan. 18.—The 100 is extended 22 fms. east of the engine-shaft; the lode contains a large portion of iron and mundic, intermixed with quartz, &c. The 100 is driven 17 fms. west of the shaft; the lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, with an underlie of 2 feet per fm., composed of quartz, prian, mundic, and at intervals some copper ore; the nature of the country is favourable, and we anticipate an improvement in our prospects at this level. The 80 is driven 63 fms. west from the shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, with an underlie of 20 in. per fm., composed of quartz, chlorite, mundic, intermixed with a little copper ore; the nature of the granite is of the best description for the production of copper ore, and we believe that with perseverance we shall open up a productive run of ore ground. The 60 is driven 31 fms. west of shaft; the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, composed of prian, spar, flookan, and mundic, with occasional stones of black and yellow copper ore; the composition of the country is peculiar in its character, as well as being congenial for mineral, the granite being mixed up with chlorite and quartz, very similar to that found in the productive mines in the neighbourhood. We are pleased in being enabled to report that the improved change both in the lode and country (referred to in our last report) still continues, and we consider the prospects in the western ground to be very encouraging. We have carefully examined the south parallel copper lode in the adit level for a considerable distance; it is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prian, friable quartz, chlorite, and mundic—a strong kindly lode, and we would strongly recommend the driving a cross-cut at the 80, to intersect it some 2 or 3 fathoms west of the engine-shaft; the cross-cut will be from 50 to 55 fms., and the time for its accomplishment will depend on the nature of the ground we have to drive through; by another meeting of adventurers we hope to be in a position to state the time with some accuracy. In order to do this without increasing our monthly expenditure we would advise suspending the 100 east, and put the six men to drive the cross-cut south. The 80 is a very fair depth, and to see the lode by this cross-cut will be a very important point in the mine. The engine and machinery are in good working order, and we are doing our best to work the mine in as cheap and efficient manner as possible.—W. PASCOE, S. S. BICE.

The SECRETARY then read a letter from Capt. Pascoe, which stated that he was much pleased with the appearance of the south lode at the adit—it was a fine lode, having everything kindly for a deposit of copper ore. The lode and country in the three western ends were looking kindly, and the ground was easy.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that it could not fail to be satisfactory to find that the agents had such favourable opinions with regard to the lode in the 60 and 80; and seeing that the indications were of such great promise, and that the lodes presented precisely the same appearance as that in mines in the neighbourhood which were making considerable profits, he trusted by a continuance of the present works that some satisfactory results would soon be realised. It was an encouraging feature that copper ore, of a rich quality, was being found in the lode, and he hoped they would soon receive information that the 60, 80, and the 100 had reached an actual deposit of ore. The agents recommended that a cross-cut should be driven at the 80, to test the south lode, which was on all hands considered an important and encouraging feature. He (the Chairman) would urge upon the meeting the adoption of that recommendation, seeing that the agents attached so much importance to it, and the more especially when it would be carried out without an increase of expenditure. The working costs of the mine, the shareholders would see, were being gradually reduced, and that the whole of the affairs of the company were now being conducted with ability and economy. Although it would be necessary upon the present occasion to make a small call, he hoped the returns of the mine would soon render that aid unnecessary.

Mr. FLOYER considered it would be very imprudent not to carry out with all dispatch the recommendation of the agent to drive a cross-cut from the 80, as there could be no doubt that point held out some very favourable anticipations.

The SECRETARY, in answer to questions, stated that each of the ends driving west had come into a favourable change of ground. There was a time when the ground in each of those ends was composed of a great deal of iron, in consequence of which it was considered by some that copper would not be found. But upon those levels being driven further west they had come into a beautiful change of granite, and the lode was large and improving in character—indeed, as far as its matrix was concerned, it possessed everything that was desired for the formation of a bunch of copper ore. In the 60 the lode was what some would call a splendid lode, and in the 80 west, which was considerably more advanced, they had a strong kindly lode, that had been for some time producing rich copper ore. In the 100 west they were coming into the same channel of ground as that in the levels above. It was hoped by pursuing those three levels west there would soon reach a deposit of ore. The whole of the machinery was in good order, and the costs were being reduced, although every point of operation recommended by the agents was in course of active prosecution. As regarded the 100 east, that having gone into ground impregnated with iron, it was deemed advisable to suspend it. Upon the whole, he most certainly considered the prospects to be of an encouraging character.—The report and accounts having been received and adopted, a call of 2*s.* per share was made.

The committee of management were re-elected, when a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, which terminated the proceedings.

CORNUBIA TIN MINING COMPANY.

The general annual meeting of shareholders was held at Leeds, on Wednesday, Mr. BELL in the chair.

The statement and particulars of receipts and expenditure, and the balance-sheet having been read and examined, it was resolved that the same be passed and filed.

Mr. Rattenbury was appointed auditor. Messrs. Bell, Watson, Dobbings, Holroyd, Price, Buck, Wilks, Dawson, and Briggs were appointed directors.

Mr. GRAY, of St. Austell, the company's engineer, gave a most satisfactory statement of the present position and prospects of the mine, particulars of which will be found in the following reports:—

Jan. 20.—I am happy to apprise you of the intersection of one of the lodes in Knight's cross-cut, at the 20, between Tresirall's and the new or western shaft. This discovery (for such it really is) is one of great importance to the undertaking, as it corroborates the reports made by Capt. Symonds and others on the trial operations made at this point some 12 years since, and which, with the very extensive workings along the line of the lodes at surface, always convinced me of the importance of proving this extensive yet undeveloped portion of the grant. Up to this moment I can only speak of the lode as passed through by the course of the cross-cut, but it is more than satisfactory, both in richness and production. So soon as this level has been communicated with Knight's shaft, we shall be in a position to open east and west on its course, by which I hope, and am satisfied, the value of the mine will be much enhanced. I will further inform you as we get on.—W. H. GRAY.

Jan. 21.—Knight's lode is looking well; they have reached another leader, being the third in the space of 2 ft. 6 in. The one I saw to-day is composed of more spar than the other two, and tin much larger. The furthest point reached is 3 ft., and not through it. I judge it to be a large lode. On the whole, it is a good lode, and will produce a quantity of work for the stamps. We have still clay in the west cross-cut, but changed, it being whiter, and pressure on the timber hard; so we may expect we are not far from a lode in the end. Since writing the above, I have had a sample taken out from the several branches, and it produces excellent work. Nothing new elsewhere, but we are pushing on.—P. FINCH.

Jan. 22.—We have cut through Knight's lode, and find it 3½ feet wide, with three separate leaders running through it, and all carrying tin; it is a good-sized lode, and looking productive for tin, so far as seen. The men will be ready to proceed on with the cross-cut this afternoon. According to our arrangements we shall have the work brought up to surface to-day, when I shall at once have it put to the stamps, which will be the best proof. We are now sending down a pump at the eastern shaft, in order to sink down towards the 60. We have still clay in the western cross-cut, and very white china-clay ground, bearing hard on the timber, which we are obliged to bottom down. From the quantity of water, we consider we are nearing a lode. We have not been able to get into Knight's shaft yet, in consequence of the top water falling down after so much rain; however, it subsides now so fast that I hope to get there to-morrow. Everything else as usual.—P. PINCH.

BRYN GWIOG MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. R. HALLETT in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The statement of accounts showed—

Call received	£ 500	0 0	
Ore sold	1344	0 0	
Sale of old materials	19	3 5 =	£1863 3 5
Balance last audit	£ 214	0 5	
Mine cost, Oct., Nov., and Dec.	1052	19 9	
Merchants' bills	219	8 3	
Doctor's pence, &c.	3	1 4	
Dues	80	17 0	
Interest and discount	22	19 10	
Incidental expenses	0	18 8 =	1594 5 3
Leaving credit balance			£268 18 2

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:—

Jan. 18.—The engine-shaft is down about 5 fathoms below the 75 fm. level; for 3 in 4 fathoms of this sinking the lode has been productive, and in the present bottom it is 6 to 8 feet wide, and worth fully 8 tons per fathom, taking the whole length of the shaft, which is 12 feet, and the prospect for lead ore just now is very encouraging. The 75 east is driven 8 fathoms from the engine-shaft, and the lode generally has been moderately productive, particularly in the bottom of the level; the present forebreast has scarcely enough lead to value, though all the stuff broken from it has to be dressed for lead ore, and we expect this level to improve shortly. The 75 west is driven about 8 fathoms from the engine-shaft; this level has passed through a short bunch of ore, but the present forebreast is poor. We consider there is a good run of ore before this level, which I will refer to in the winze in the bottom of the 66 west. The 66 is poor, and the lode composed of shale. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 stopes, in the back of this level, look very fair for lead ore, and will produce on an average from 2 to 3 tons per fathom; there is a winze sunk 2 fathoms below this level, just under No. 1 stope, and about 30 fathoms west of the engine-shaft, where the lode is worth quite 2 tons of lead ore per fathom—it is, however, so far in advance of the 75 west that we have deferred sinking for a short time. In the 66 east we are sinking a winze to come down upon the 75, so as to ventilate the bottom of the mine; this is down about 8 fathoms, and will soon be sunk to the proper depth. There is a tribute pitch in the bottom of this level, on the pipe, at 5*l.* in per ton, the men getting wages at this price. In the 50 west we are sinking a winze, and have about 4 fathoms more to hole to the 66; this will give air to both levels, and will enable us to resume driving the 50 west if thought proper. Everything connected with the mine is carried on vigorously, and we hope our next sampling will be about 40 tons. We are also preparing and dressing a parcel of blende, and we think to have from 20 to 30 tons ready for sale in about a month from this date.—F. EVANS.

The CHAIRMAN, having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that there were several points of interest in the mine, which would be adverted to by Mr. W. Micheli, who had recently visited the property.

Mr. W. MICHELL stated that the lode in the bottom of the shaft presented much more favourable indications than had been the case since any previous part of their explorations. There was also an important change in the country, the black measures having been sunk through, and the white limestone reached. At the present time the lode in the shaft was worth 6 tons of ore per fm.; indeed, the lode and the country were of precisely the same character as in Rhosesmor, and other great mines in the district, all of which made their riches as soon as they came into the white limestone. It was a very unusual thing for the black stone to produce so much lead ore as had been found in Bryn Gwiog; but every foot they sunk the lode, and the ore-course became wider. The levels driving east and west were still in the black measures; but in each of them there was a good lode. The shaft had been sunk 5 fms. through the course of ore.

Mr. BALSTER said it appeared that the lode improved in quality and extent the deeper the mine was explored.

The SECRETARY said from the time they commenced operations the lode had uniformly improved, being at the present time richer than at any previous point of operation.

Mr. W. MICHELL, in answer to a question, replied that the lode was worth near 10*l.* per fathom for the length of the shaft.

The SECRETARY said that everything was charged up, including the December cost, which had been paid. If the mine continued as at present, at the next meeting there would be a larger balance standing to the credit of the account, and at the same time the mine would be presenting still more encouraging prospects. He might, perhaps, mention that less blende was found to be intermixed with the ore the deeper these explorations were extended.

The report and accounts having been received and adopted, and the committee of management re-elected, the usual votes were passed, when the proceedings terminated.

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The second ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday,—Mr. G. H. DONALDSON in the chair.

Mr. HANCOCK (the manager) read the advertisement convening the meeting. The report of the directors, which appeared in the Journal of last week, was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said—In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, he was happy he could congratulate the proprietors upon the position and prospects of the undertaking, for as the mines became the more developed, it would, no doubt, become the pleasing duty of the board to submit results which would be as gratifying to accord as it would, no doubt, be satisfactory to receive. He believed he was fully justified in saying that for, if any, similar undertakings could, after a period of about fifteen months, show such an amount of work accomplished, or such results achieved. For, notwithstanding the causes which had militated against their progress, in that short interval there had been actually sold nearly 5000*l.* worth of ore, and about 9000*l.* worth shipped. In addition to that there were about 445 tons in course of transit from the mine to the port of shipment, and according to the estimate of by Capt. Pascoe, in his September report, the quantity of ore in sight at the Nuccaleena Mine was 1500 tons, which he valued at 30,000*l.* After deducting the amounts paid to Mr. Bonny, and between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.* incurred in providing plant and machinery, the total working expenses, both at home and in the colony, did not exceed 12,000*l.* While upon the subject of cost and returns, he might remind proprietors that while the expenditure had been incurred in opening up several of the mines belonging to the company, the returns had been made from one mine alone—namely, the Nuccaleena—and which mine, when the engine and crusher, now in course of erection, were in working operation, he had no doubt would yield considerably increased returns, and proportionate profits. Up to the present time the actual mineral value of the company's property had not been ascertained, because the only mine that had been to say developed was the Nuccaleena, the results of which he thought they would all agree were in every respect satisfactory. It must be borne in mind that what had been done had been accomplished in the face of two drawbacks—he meant the dispute with the Messrs. Chambers and the illness of Mr. Finke. But he was glad to say that dispute was now at an end. He regretted that owing to the illness of Mr. Finke the company had lost the benefit of his services during the year, and therefore they had been the more dependant upon Capt. Pascoe, whose knowledge and practical skill had given the greatest satisfaction. From the services of Mr. Bonny, who left England about October last for Australia, the London board anticipated the most satisfactory results, inasmuch as he was personally acquainted with the principal members of the Colonial Government, and much respected in the colony. As Chairman of the company he knew the views and opinions of the London board, who impressed upon him, as a paramount duty, the necessity of keeping down the expenses to the lowest minimum compatible with the efficient conduct of the company's operations, and an energetic development of the property. Mr. Bonny would make frequent visits to the mines, and furnish quarterly reports to the executive at home—indeed, his whole time and attention would be devoted to the service of the company. As to their future prospects, he could only say it was his opinion, and that of his colleagues, that the Great Northern Copper Mining Company would prove a valuable and an important undertaking, and he could assure proprietors that no pains would be spared to make it speedily remunerative. In conclusion, he might say that he was sanguine enough to hope that before long the financial position of the company would enable the board to recommend the declaration of a dividend, and that results would continue to be achieved that would be as gratifying to the board to accord as they would be satisfactory to the proprietors to receive. If he had not adverted to the whole of the points upon which the meeting wished for information, he would be glad to furnish them in the discussion that would ensue upon the motion which he would now submit—that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. ALFRED WILSON seconded the proposition, reminded those shareholders who had disappointed at a dividend not being declared upon the present occasion that the company's property was situated at a considerable distance from this country, and that, therefore, it took a proportionally longer time to realise the returns of ore raised. Although their operations extended over a period of only fifteen months, there had up to the time of the last advices been raised 1250 tons of ore; and had they been able to realise the quantity of ore, the cost for the production of which had been paid, the statement of accounts would show a different result to that now presented. There had been a total expenditure of about 17,000*l.*, but out of that a considerable amount had been expended upon what might be called preliminary outlay. So that, in fact, upon an outlay of something like 17,000*l.* there had been positively raised ores of the value of about 33,000*l.* exclusive of that laid open, which was valued at 30,000*l.* Seeing that this result had been secured from one mine alone, and that the expenditure had been incurred in preparing for development several of the company's mines, he thought they had good reason to hope that most sanguine expectations would be more than realised.

Major HUMBY would like to know the quantity of ore that had been raised, the quantity taken down to the port of shipment, the quantity in transit, from the mines to the port of shipment, and from the port of shipment to England—also the quantity of ore sold, and the amount realised?

The CHAIRMAN replied that there had been 205 tons sold, which realised 4800*l.*; 378 tons had been shipped, the value of which was estimated at 8700*l.*; and there were 445 tons in course of transit from the mines to the port of shipment. In addition to which there were 1500 tons of ore in sight.

Mr. SANGSTER enquired the cost of the cartage of the ores from the mines to the port of shipment, and the freight from the port of shipment to England?

The CHAIRMAN replied that at present the cost of cartage from the mines to the port of shipment was 5*l.* per ton, but the local committee led them to believe there would be a considerable reduction in that respect. There had been a plentiful supply of drays for the cartage of the ores, which was a satisfactory feature, inasmuch as it was the opinion of the secretary of the Burra Burra Mining Company that the only thing required to make the undertaking speedily and permanently remunerative was the obtaining of a supply of cartage equal to the quantity of mineral the mines would produce. As to the freight, it cost about 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton of ore from the port of shipment to England.

Mr. HIVOLTA (one of the auditors) suggested the desirability of the accounts from the colony being presented in a more detailed form.—The CHAIRMAN replied that the suggestion of the hon. proprietor had been anticipated. The board fully agreed that the accounts from the colony should be furnished in a more detailed form, and instructions had been sent out to that effect.

Mr. STEPHENS confessed he had not had any experience in mining affairs, but as a commercial man he might, perhaps, be permitted to enquire whether it was practicable

for a monthly statement of the costs and returns to be furnished to the proprietors—that is to say, a statement showing the total quantity of ore raised per month, and the total cost incurred in obtaining it?

The CHAIRMAN said instructions had been already given to carry out that suggestion, as far as practicable, the board having requested Mr. Bonny to furnish them with a quarterly report of the company's affairs, which, of course, would embody the facts required.

Mr. BENNETT enquired if there was any truth in the rumour that the board had determined upon making an immediate call?—The CHAIRMAN said that would depend entirely upon the advices received by the next mail. They knew there was a great deal of copper coming home, but having been disappointed of the last mail from the breaking down of the vessel, it was impossible for the board to come to any actual determination until the arrival of the mail next due.

Mr. TIETKINS wished to know the number of shares that were liable to a call of 1*l.* per share, and also the amount of undexpended capital at present in the hands of the local committee?—The CHAIRMAN said the number of shares liable to the call of 1*l.* per share was 66,000, and the amount of unexpended capital in the hands of the local committee was, he should think, about 900*l.* or 1000*l.*

Mr. BENJAMIN wished to know if the mine in which the malachite had been found was in course of development?—The CHAIRMAN replied that at present little was being done with that particular mine, the malachite referred to having been extracted before the company was formed.

Mr. TRENOW (one of the auditors) felt great pleasure in testifying to the admirable manner in which the whole of the London books were kept. He had had some experience in auditing accounts, but he confessed he had never seen any company's books kept in a more lucid and satisfactory way. At the same time, he quite agreed with his co-auditor as to the desirability of the accounts from the colony being presented more in detail.

Mr. COPE said that those accounts, which for the future would be more diffuse, had been duly audited by the official auditors of the Burra Burra Company, by whom their correctness was certified.

It was then unanimously resolved that the report of the directors and the statement of accounts be received and adopted. Some discussion then ensued as to the advisability of holding half-yearly general meetings, upon which—

The CHAIRMAN said, that as there appeared to be a disposition on the part of some proprietors that the general meetings should be held half-yearly, the board would meet that wish in every possible way, and the more especially if they had something satisfactory to communicate.

After some discussion upon the subject of remuneration of the directors, the Chairman, on behalf of the board, consented to accept 500*l.* per annum for their services.

Messrs. Rivolta and Trenow (the retiring auditors) having been unanimously re-elected, the usual vote terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The amount of business transacted in the Mining Share Market this week has been rather large, consequently much activity has prevailed. Several mines have very much improved, which has created especial demands for such shares, and prices have necessarily advanced, and from present prospects there is every reason to calculate on a very good and increasing market. WEST SETON and NEW SETON shares have been in good request, and several shares dealt in.——WHEAL SETON shares have been done at a lower rate, although the mine is represented as improved.——SOUTH FRANCES shares have been in request, and buyers still found at present rates.——WHEAL BASSET and WHEAL BULLER shares have changed hands.——SOUTH TOLGUS and NORTH DOWNS shares have been in fair request at present quotations.——NORTH ROSKEAR and GRAMBLER shares have changed hands at rather lower rates than last week.——NORTH TRESKERBY shares have been much enquired for at improved prices, in consequence of a great discovery, and shares rather scarce.——STRAY PARK shares are quoted at lower rates, and but little done this week.—— NORTH BUSY and GREAT WHEAL BUSY shares are in good request, arising from reported improvements in the mines.——EAST CARN BREA shares have been daily dealt in, and although the quotations have slightly fluctuated, they are likely to maintain the highest quotations before the coming account. Some large transactions have taken place.——TINCROFT and WHEAL UNY shares are in good request, and keep their prices.——WEST POLMEAR and TRELOWETH shares have changed hands at present quotations, with a fair enquiry for the latter.——GREAT RETALLACK and CARN CAMBORNE shares have been enquired for at present minimum prices. ——Mines in the eastern district have had a large share of the business of the week. SOUTH CARADON shares have been in demand at present rates.——EAST CARADON shares have shared in the daily transactions, and continue scarce, notwithstanding the attempts to depress the shares; the delivery is tardy at the highest rates.——MARKE VALLEY shares are in request, and likely to maintain their price.——WEST ROSE DOWN shares have been in good demand, and changed hands at higher rates.——CRADDOCK MOOR and LUDCOTT shares have been much enquired for, and several transactions taken place. ——MARY ANN, HERODSFOOT, and TRELAWNY shares are in fair request, especially the latter, which are a little firmer.——TAMAR CONSOLS shares continue to find buyers at present prices.——WHEAL ARTHUR shares have been in good demand, and show a tendency to further improve.——WHEAL EDWARD shares have been rather quiet, although the mine is looking remarkably well, and likely to improve.——HINGSTON DOWN shares are sought for at minimum rates.——EAST DEVON shares are not quite so firm, being offered at lower prices.——SORTRIDGE, LADY BERTHA, and NORTH WHEAL ROBERT shares have been done at present quotations.——EAST RUSSELL shares have been in request at a slight advance.——PROVIDENCE, MARGARET, and ROSEWALL HILL and RANSOM UNITED shares have been in good demand, and dealt in respectively at improved figures. ——SPEARNE CONSOLS shares are also in request, from a reported improvement in the mine.——GREAT FORTUNE, WENDRON CONSOLS, and WHEAL GRYLLS shares are also in demand.——WHEAL UNION and UNITY CONSOLS shares find buyers at present prices. ——NORTH MINERA shares have been in request, probably in consequence of a few transactions at lower rates, but they now show a tendency to improve.——DALE shares have changed hands at minimum quotations.——At EAST CARADON the caunter lode in the 50 west is valued at 85*l.* per fathom; the 60 east 45*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of the same level west continues as last week, being worth 45*l.* per fathom, or 90*l.* per fathom for the length of the rise. Fawcett's lode, in the 60 east, is worth 15*l.*, and the new lode in the 60 fm. level 25*l.* per fathom. Other places continue without any change to notice. The monthly sale of 375 tons, at Truro yesterday, realised 2609*l.* 10*s.*, to which may be added 100*l.* more by overweight.——MARKE VALLEY continues to look well, the various places of operation returning the usual quantities of ore, whilst rapid progress is being made towards those points referred to in the report presented at the meeting. The monthly sale of copper ore at Truro, on Thursday, realised 1592*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

At NORTH TRESKERBY the lode in the shaft has very cooniderably improved, and is reported to be worth from 50*l.* to 60*l.* per fathom. This discovery has rendered the property one of considerable value, as it is affirmed to be a new lode, and consequently giving an entirely new feature to the mine.——At GREAT WHEAL BUSY it is rumoured in the locality of the mine that they have a discovery in the engine-shaft, which is down about 6 fathoms below the 120, where a lode 2 feet wide is coming in, and as far as seen is rich for tin. In the 120 fm. level they have a fine lode for copper, and of far richer quality than hitherto found.

WHEAL EDWARD continues to look very promising. The 61 end west presents some very encouraging appearances; two stopes in this level are yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom each. A winze below the 50 is worth 6 tons for its length. A rise in the back is looking remarkably well for a great improvement: this is highly desirable, as the ground is whole to the surface. The 40 west is worth 2 tons, and east 2½ tons per fm. All other places are producing the usual quantities of ore, and the next sampling is expected to be about 290 tons.——EAST DEVON CONSOLS continues to hold out much encouragement in the 52 west, the prospects assuming a more favourable aspect, with an increase of water. The 40 is much the same as previously reported, and the engine-shaft going down in good ground for sinking.——At EAST GUNNIS LAKE the lode in the 46, going east, is improved, and now worth 4 tons per fathom; and the 36 east is in a large and productive lode, yielding 5 tons per fathom, whilst other places are looking very encouraging.——At HINGSTON DOWN no change has taken place during the past week, the 100 west being worth 20*l.*, and the rise in the back from 45*l.* to 50*l.* per fathom. The 85 is looking to improve, and the winze below this level is valued at 50*l.* per fathom. All other places continue of the same value as last reported.

GREAT RETALLACK: The important and valuable discovery made in the Duchy and Peru, adjoining the above and on the same lode, has given encouragement to the Retallack Company. The prospects may be considered highly cheering when the latter is down to the 55, to which they are progressing. As the lode in both mines is identical and of an extraordinary size, they propose cross-cutting through it, with the expectation of cutting a similar course of copper ore.

At WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) the discovery recently made in the 54 cross-cut south is reported to be looking remarkably well, the lode being worth from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. The lode intersected is considered by some to be the Old Kitty lode, which has been lost for a long period, having been cut off by a cross-course, but many practical men think it is a new or side lode not seen before, and if so will prove highly important, as it is whole to the surface.

WHEAL GRENVILLE is reported to assume a more cheering aspect; the lode in the deeper level is larger and indicative of improvement as the end approaches the orey ground gone down from the 100. The lode in the several western ends is not large, but orey, and likely to improve on being more fully developed.——At EAST BUDNICK AND MOUNT the new lode is looking more promising at both ends, showing spots of lead, and the 17 east is producing saving work for lead.——At SOUTH CONDURROW the shaft is down about 47 fms., where the lode is large, and very promising for copper ore. The 40 east is of a similar character, although the lode is not quite so large.

TRELOWETH is represented as improving in several places. The 144 and 134 east are producing more ore, and bid fair to further improve. The 134 and 124 west are valued at 12*l.* per fathom, and a good lode in the winze below the latter. There are several stopes now working worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom.——At WHEAL SETON the lode in the 140 east is reported to have further improved, yielding full 12 tons per fathom, and other places looking well.——SPEARNE CONSOLS is reported to have improved in the 92 and 116 fm. levels, where they have some excellent work for tin. It is expected that some important results are more than likely to follow, and considerably alter the financial position of the mine.——At ROSEWARNE UNITED a very serious accident occurred last week, in consequence of the sudden breaking of the pin connecting the main rod with the bob, whereby the cylinder of the engine is reported to be destroyed, or rendered completely useless. The water is in the mine, and it is considered that a long time must elapse before the mischief can possibly be remedied. This event is deeply to be regretted, especially as the mine is reported to be in a very improving condition.

MOUNT PLEASANT is represented to be progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. They pay their dividends monthly, and there will be sufficient funds in hand to pay 20s. on the 30th inst.: the last month was 25s., but the weather has retarded the dressing department, consequently all the lead raised could not be prepared for the late sale, which took place on Thursday (yesterday), when 40 tons were sold, 25 tons realising 32*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and 15 tons at 13*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*: total, 515*l.*

JAMES LANE.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending January 19 was 10,277*l.* 7*s.*

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending January 18. 78*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*; number of passengers, 18,910.

Perfect freedom from coughs in ten minutes is secured by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. They give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all chemists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—ADAPTED TO ALL.—These noble remedies are placed within the reach of all, and only require to be used according to their accompanying directions to ward off colds, catarrh, influenza, bronchitis, fever, and a host of other complaints usually prevailing during our winters, and with which, unfortunately, we are far too familiar. Holloway's medicaments have a double advantage—they not only moderate violent symptoms by their corrective powers, but they fortify the system and prevent the recurrence of relapses, which are more dangerous than the original disease. When Holloway's remedies have succeeded in arresting any disease they leave the body unreduced and unweakened, and in the most favourable condition for speedily regaining health and strength.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for November:

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Quænangen .....Tons	40	9	4·50
Raipas	22	6½	1·43
Old Mine.....	140	5	7·00
United Mines.....	4	7½	0·30
Michell's	3	5	0·15
Thomas's.....	2	7	0·14
Total .....Tons	221		13·52

Mining Report from Nov. 22 to Dec. 13.

QUÆNANGEN.—Lode E: During the latter part of last month the lode in the 25 feet stope is somewhat improved, the ore being more collected, with a good footwall, and less quantities of the hard quartzose capel; it now yields from 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fm. The 20 is extended westerly from the stopes about 8 fms.; the lode is rather small, but shows ore disseminated throughout the matrix in a minute form, though not sufficient to value. As there are some good branches of ore nearer the stopes we have suspended the driving for awhile, and set the same on tribute. The small lode met with in the 10 cross-cut looks very promising, which we have also set on tribute, with a small tut-work allowance to the workmen for extending the level westerly on its course; it yields at present full 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the deep adit east the lode is rather small, being about 6 in. in width, and contains some good quality work; in another fortnight we expect to hole to Saxe's shaft. The prospects continue encouraging in the latter place, where the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1½ ton of good work per fathom. Owing to the foulness of the air in the shallow level, we have found it advisable to suspend it for a short time; the men relieved therefrom are now employed on tribute nearer the shaft, where the lode holds out very promising indications, and yields good work. In the stope below this level the lode continues in two parts, with about 6 feet of greenstone between; we propose to leave the north part standing for the time, and confine operations to the under portion, which looks kindly, and yields 2½ tons ore per fm. When these parts are holed to Saxe's shaft it will improve the ventilation throughout the east workings.—Lode G: The influx of water has prevented our doing much as yet towards sinking, but it is now much easier, and we shall go down as far as possible during the winter to see the character of the lode in depth, which is now over 4 feet wide, with ore intermixed throughout. The tribute system is, on the whole, progressing very favourably, and as the nature of the lode E is particularly suitable for tribute, we shall continue to extend this mode of working as far as practicable.

RAIPAS.—The lode has not materially altered in the 10, which looks promising, and yields from 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fm. In the south-west stope the lode is from 12 to 15 in. wide, worth from 1½ to 2 tons of yellow ore per fm. The shallow stope on the same lode (south-west) looks kindly, and yields about 1½ ton of ore per fm. The exploration of the small veins in the 20 and 30 is continued, and in the former place it turns out about ½ ton of ore per fm., with a kindly appearance; there is still a great deal of water in the workings below the 30.

OLD MINE.—The midway level south looks promising, the lode being 2 ft. wide, yielding fully 2½ tons of ore per fm.; as the lode in this level northerly continued small and poor, we did not set it again, thinking it best to let it stand a few weeks against the 10 fm. level roof stopes reach the same height, when we shall be enabled to see if it is on the right lode. We are cutting into the side of the 10, to ascertain if the lode, or part of it, is struck off to the west, but have not as yet done sufficient to enable us to speak decidedly, though at present we think it will prove to be the case, the lode being a branch 1 foot wide, spotted with ore, the stratum about it is also very similar to that seen in the level above. The stopes (two) in the roof of the 10 look tolerably well, where the lode varies from 6 to 8 ft. wide, yielding about 4 tons of ore per fm. Bergemester's side stope still carries a leader of ore near the footwall, but it is not quite so good as last reported, now worth about 1 ton per fathom. We have resumed driving the 10 north of No. 1 sink, where there is a vast extent of unexplored ground; the lode is upwards of 6 feet wide, composed of quartz and mundic; we do not expect much change for a few fathoms. The stope and level south of Pederson's rise still look well, where the lode yields from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. In the foot stope, north of the rise, the lode continues about the same size, with much quartz in its composition, worth for ore about 3½ tons per fm. In the tribute working, further north, the lode is about 3 feet wide, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm.; but here, as well as at other places, the men have latterly been engaged dressing their ores, so that not much has been done in their pitches during the past fortnight. There is no alteration calling for remark at any of the small concerns, where, as will be seen by the accompanying setting list, our operations are on a limited scale, but the quality of the ore raised during the past two months is good, and leaves a fair remuneration.—C. TRELEASE.

EAST KONGSBERG.—Jan. 10: Sundse: There is a considerable improvement in the vein since last reported upon; it is now yielding very fair scheiderts, and the silver is equally disseminated through the vein. In the flitoit to west the same vein is also giving a little native silver. We fully expect that the drum of the principal vein upon which the flitoit is driven will soon form a junction. I may state that if this mine continues to improve as it has done for the past week, it will soon not only pay costs but also give a profit. It is very cheering to find that the deeper we sink the better the prospects appear for good results. The fahlbaands are all that can be desired, highly mineralised with sulphuretted metals.—Itamsrud: The vein is from 2 to 3 in. in width, and containing the usual minerals, but no native silver: it is considered a hopeful vein. The cross-cut north from the 6½ lachter level has been driven about 9 in. since last report. The flitoit to west has been driven 8 inches: the present end shows only a small drum or vein of calcareous spar. The flitoit to east has been driven 9 in. for the past week. The vein in the forebreast is 2 in. in width, and is composed of calcareous spar—a small quantity, and the usual sulphuretted minerals.—E. A. Sophia: Since resuming the forking of this mine the water has diminished over a lachter; there are 4½ lachters still to fork.—Neues Gluck: We have eight men constantly employed in clearing out this mine, and preparing it for working. The smithy is nearly ready.

VICTOR EMANUEL.—Miggiandone, Jan. 13: The cold weather has obliged us to suspend all dressing operations. The lode in the end of Thompson's level is not looking so well as last reported; a cross-course of quartz seems to have disordered it; the stopes in this level continue, however, to look well, and are producing very good ore. The stope No. 1 has nearly reached the bunch of ore discoverd last year, where the lode in driving the level was worth 40*l.* per fm. The stopes in Falconer's level produce about 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in Erba's level is improved, yielding good stones of ore, with appearance of further improvement. The end of Clinton's level is poor, but a winze which is being sunk near it produces good saving work, and is likely to lead to an important discovery.—Baveno: The third winze has been reached by the men who are engaged in clearing and re-timbering the most important workings of the Miniera Vecchia. The water has now been drained, and the ground secured for 11 fms. under the adit level. We burned, for the first time, powder in this mine last week, when we took down a portion of the lode left standing by the old miners in the second winze, and obtained some rich ore from it; the lode standing in this arch we value to be worth 60*l.* per fm. We have built a new smiths' shop near the Miniera Vecchia, and operations are now progressing very actively. We fully expect to see the bottom of the mine, if nothing unforeseen happens, in April or May. In Zanetti's level (Prealungo) we have a kindly lode, with stones of copper ore, but not rich.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Advices from Brazil:

COST AND PROFIT.—Produce for Nov. is .. 48,670 oitts.
Less loss in melting ..... 251 oitts.

Leaving .....48,419 oitts., at 7s. 7d. per oit.	£18,388	17 5
The cost for Nov. is Rs. 88,706 $519, exchange 2s. 1¼d.	9,332	13 4
Thereby leaving a profit of.....	£ 9,026	4 1

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, Jan. 16: Roure: The 60 metre level, north of Rickard's shaft, is not so good as when last reported, now opening tribute ground. The same level, north of cross-cut, produces saving work for a width of 1 foot. The 60, south of shaft, produces ¾ of a ton of ore per fm. The 60, north of Anno's, produces stones of ore. The 40, south of Agnes', is opening productive ground, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The 20, south of the same, produces a little saving work of low quality. The adit south is in a very kindly lode; the part carried, 5 feet wide, produces ¾ of a ton of ore per fm. The stollen south of Agnes' is holed to the cross-cut driven from James's, thereby completely ventilating the south ground, and enabling us to resume the winze in the bottom of the stollen over the adit end, which has been idle during the last week for want of air; the bottom of this winze produces 1½ ton per fm. A winze sinking below the 20 fm. level, north of Agnes' shaft, produces 2 tons per fm. Our stopes throughout this mine are turning out well; the tribute, on the whole, has a little fallen off.—Rosier: The cutting of the 110 plat, at Little St. Joseph shaft, is nearly completed. The clearing of the 85 south, on the B lode, will be completed by the end of the week, when the cross-cut will be set going to cut the Grand Marchepied at this level, the result of which is looked forward to with interest.—Mioche: The 80 fm. level, south of shaft on the No. 3 lode, yields ½ a ton per fm. The 60, north and south of shaft, on the No. 3 lode, is poor. The stopes and tribute pitches are without alteration to notice.—Barbecot: The rise in the back of the 35 metre level is in a kindly lode, 5 feet wide, of saving work. The adit north of cross-cut at Brot is without alteration to notice.—Pranal: The rise in the back of the 90, south of Bontoux shaft, is sparry. The 50, north of the junction, is looking very kindly, yielding ¾ of a ton of ore per fm. The 8 fm. level, north of cross-cut, yields 1½ ton of ore per fm. The winze in the bottom of this level, just over the 50, is yielding ¾ of a ton per fm. The tribute pitches are a little improved in value since last month. Our surface works have gone on slowly, owing to snowy weather. The dressing was impeded in the beginning of the month, but during the past week has gone on well; the weather at this time is again cold: if it continues, we shall have difficulty in keeping on our laveries at La Rancouse.

LUSITANIAN.—Jan. 15: Palhal Mine—Basto's Lode: In Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 60, the lode is still standing. In the 60, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 2½ tons per fathom; in the same level west the lode is also worth 2½ tons per fm. In the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 38 west is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 28, west of the slide lode, the lode is 4 inches wide, producing some small stones of ore. In the 8, east of Perez shaft, the lode is unproductive; the same level, west from Abel's winze, is also unproductive. In the adit level, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In Joaquim's winze, below the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 2½ tons per fathom. In Valente's winze, below the 38, west of Ernesto's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 1, above the 50, west of Ernesto's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 2, above the 38, west of Clondino's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. In the stopes No. 4, above the 88, west of stopes No. 2, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 5, above the 50, west of Jackson's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 6, above the 50, east of Jackson's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 9, above the adit level, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is worth ¾ of a ton per fathom.—Mill Lode: In the 50, west of River shaft, the lode is unproductive. In the 38, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. In the stopes No. 10, above the 18, east of Dea's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 11, above the 38, west of the caunter lode, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 14, above the 50, west of River shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 15, above the 38, east of Rodrigue's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom.—Caunter Lode: In the 38, west of the Mill lode, the lode is split into branches, all of which are poor. In the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is poor. In Luiz' winze, below the 38, the lode has become very small and poor, and we have brought up the men to sink on a part of the lode that has gone off in the north side, which is producing stones of copper ore. In the 18, west of the Mill lode, the lode is composed of flookan and quartz.—Great Caunter Lode: In the 40, west of Oak engine-shaft, the lode is 8 inches wide, composed of quartz and flookan, spotted with lead. In the stopes No. 12, above the 20, west of Oak shaft, the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 13, above the 20, west of the slide lode, west of Oak shaft, the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom.—House Lode: In the 30, west of Oak shaft, the lode is small.—Slide Lode: In the 28, west of the Mill lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of flookan.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the incline-shaft, below the 10, is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz and lead; worth ½ ton of the latter per fathom. The 10, east of the incline-shaft, is suspended for the time, and the men are assisting about getting up the whim.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Eds: The ground in the cross-cut at the 42 has every appearance that we are near the main lode; in the present end there are small strings of spar, mixed with lead ore. The stope in the back of the 32, on the main lode, is producing fully 1¼ ton per fm.; and that in the 22 is producing 1 ton per fm. The winze plat in the 32 is nearly completed, and we shall shortly commence to sink on the lode. The frost has been very severe here, and is, consequently, much against surface operations.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Thomas, T. Hosking, Jan. 22: The main lode in the 160, driving east of Davey's engine-shaft, is sprigged with ore; the same lode, driving west of shaft, at this level, is composed of killas and spar. The main lode in the 150, driving east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth 6*l.* per fm. Taylor's stope, in bottom of the 140 east, on north part of the main lode, is worth 12*l.* per fm.; Roberts's stope, in back of the same level, is worth 12*l.* per fm.; Richards's stope, in back of the same level, is worth 20*l.* per fm. The 140, driving east of cross-cut, is producing ore, but not to value. The 130, driving east, on the main lode, is producing ore, but not to value. The 130, driving east, on the north lode, is worth 6*l.* per fm. Floyd's stope, in back of the 120, is worth 10*l.* per fm.; Nancarrow's stope, in back of the same level, is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 100, driving west of the flookan, is at present split up into branches of spar, mixed with mundic. No other alteration since our last report.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Jan. 23: In the middle adit level the north lode is much the same as when last reported on, but the ground is harder for driving, being mixed up with spar. The No. 1 south lode is 3 feet wide, composed of peach, strong mundic, capel, and spots of copper ore, and looks promising to further improve. The ground in the cross-cut north, east of the air-shaft, has become easier for driving than when last reported on; we have just intersected a wall in the bottom of the end, but cannot say as yet what it is. In the cross-cut south there is no change to notice. I have put two men to strip down a piece of ground, and drive a little west of the air-shaft, in the 27, in order to prove the lode, and ascertain the true underlie, as at this point a part of the lode took a more perpendicular dip, and I am inclined to think that it is standing north of all the drivings in the level below. In cutting into the lode at this point we find it to contain some rich black and yellow copper ore. Nothing new to report in the tributers' pitch.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Jan. 21: The lode in the 115 west is 3½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 103 east and west. Yandell's and Manuel's stopes, in back of the 103 west, are worth respectively 3 and 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. Woolcock's stopes, in the back of this level, are yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. The south lode in the 47 west is still promising. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine.

BILLINS.—J. Lloyd: In the west end the men have just completed securing, &c., the whim-shaft, and are set to commence sinking the said shaft to-day to the bottom, or 40. The weather has been very rough and cold for some days, and has much retarded our surface operations—that is, in setting up our horse-whim, &c., to draw at the above shaft. In the east end the 60, driving west, has met with a break of ground, or fall; whether it is approaching a large vugh, or is caused by some old workings, we cannot ascertain just now; however, the south wall of the lode is firm, and carries along with it some loose stones of ore, in kindly ground.

BRONFLOYD.—Jas. Lester, Jan. 23: We are making good progress in sinking the winze to come down upon the 40, and although we are now upon the northern portion of the lode we have some fine stones of solid lead ore intermixed. The 40 is now about 6 fms. from the point where the winze will come through, in driving which the men are making good progress. The tribute bargain upon the south lode, east of Thompson's cross-cut, is looking better, and I think the men will get good wages by their bargain. As it is a separate portion of the mine from which we have made any returns it becomes a good trial, for it is impossible to say what a discovery here might lead to.

BRYNAMBOR.—E. Williams, Jan. 18: The winze sinking under the adit is worth full 1¾ ton of lead ore per fathom, and improving every inch we sink, but the water is hindering us very much. The men have commenced driving the 20 east, and I fully anticipate after driving a fathom or so into the lode we shall entirely drain the winze. I expect daily to be able to report a great improvement in the mine.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach: Since the cross-cut intersected the lode at the 25 we have driven west between 13 and 14 fms. on its course, the first 10 or 11 fms. in clay-slate in which we only saw spots and small pieces of lead ore; the last 2 or 3 fms. have been driven in gritstone; in this the lode is porous, and has produced good stones of lead ore. The lode is opening wider, I therefore expect an improvement daily. The 10 east is without alteration. The stope above the 10, as you are aware, has been suspended, and the ground in the bottom of the 10 we are still working, but it is not so productive as we anticipated. Next week I shall resume No. 1 winze, under this level, which is still in advance of the 25 west, and in which, from former results, we expect a course of ore.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—William Roberts, Jan. 22: In the 50, driving east on the caunter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The cross-cuts are progressing satisfactorily, but no lode intersected lately. The tributers in the back of the 50 and 33 are raising some good yellow ore.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Jan. 21: There is nothing new in the mine this week worthy of special notice. We hope in a few days to commence operations on the engine lode at the 68.

CARN CAMBORNE.—W. Bishop, jun., Jan. 21: The different bargains in this mine are without any material change since my last report. We hope to sample to-morrow about 25 tons of copper ore.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Jan. 21: Everything underground here is going on regular, and we sampled 60 tons of lead ore to-day, and should have had a few tons more had not the severe frost set in.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—Richard Kendall, James Pemberthy, Jan. 21: We beg to inform you the lode in the 80, west of the engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, yielding some good stones of ore. We expect in driving 6 fms. more it will bring us into the run of ore ground worked on in the level above. The lode in the 60, east of the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, and looking very promising. The lode in the 50 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm.; from the appearance of this end for some time past it has hardly as yet turned out equal to our expectations. We are of opinion we are scarcely near enough to the great cross-course for the rich deposit. The 50, east of the cross-cut, on the new lode, is 8 in. wide, with good stones of ore, but not much to value yet. The lode in the 40, east of the 50 rise, on the new lode, is 2 ft. wide; the last 8 ft. yielded 1 ton of ore, worth 8*l.* The 50 cross-cut south is progressing favourably—good ground, and is within 8 fms. of King's lode.—Trenow: The lode in the 45, east of the cross-course, is at present disordered by a large spar, which has made the lode small. We hope in a few feet to get into the regular lode again. The lode in the 45, west of the cross-course, is not got through the cross-course yet. The 45 cross-cut is being driven with all speed, and satisfactorily. Norden's shaft is down to the 35. The men are driving west to hole to Clift's winze, which is 8 fms. west: this will make a good ventilation for sinking to the 45. The lode in Foxe's winze, sinking under the 25, west of Norden's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 7*l.*; sinking for 2*l.*

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, Jan. 21: The lode in the 32 east is without alteration, as also is that in the 20, driving in the same direction. This end is now under the boundary line of the two setts, and is being extended to come under the boundary shaft. I intend to put out a cross-cut for a fathom or so north from the present end of this level, for we have branches of lead ore and blende coming from that side. It is quite possible there is more lode standing, and that on opening it we may loose the water out of boundary shaft. The stopes west of winze are looking better than I have yet seen them, and we shall put on more men here in a day or two.

CROOKHAVEN.—H. Thomas, Jan. 21: The ground in the engine-shaft is now composed of hard grey elvan; the lode, over 2 ft. wide, has passed through the shaft; the nature and character of the said lode very forcibly leads me to think it is the gossan lode; therefore it is not improbable that the gossan and champion lodes have formed a junction under the 50, and, consequently, are amalgamated. This, after mature consideration, is my opinion; and I am fully impressed that this lode at a deeper level will prove productive; but unless a greater depth is attained in this part of the mine I do not calculate on any considerable quantity of mineral. In driving south from the west trial-shaft the appearances are most cheering; I am confident the north part of the lode is cut, and is producing rich stones of yellow copper ore, coated with black oxide of copper, sulphate of baryta, and other congenial mixtures, in which a plentiful supply of ore will be found. In driving north from the bottom of the winze, under the 40, in search for more lode, I regret to say no improvement has taken place; consequently I would advise this bargain to be suspended for the present, and employ the men to drive south at the same cost, to intersect the south lodes, which remain to be tried; in doing this, it will be a guide for the future development of the mine at greater depths.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Jan. 23: In the 100, west of Tickell's shaft, the tin part of the lode, is 1½ foot wide, containing good stones of tin. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is 1 ft. wide, and will yield 3 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks. Walker's shaft is now down 9 fms. below the 60; the lode in this shaft is still 5 feet wide, and worth 5 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks. In the 60 west we are driving in the killas by the side of the lode. The stopes in the back of this level are without any alteration to notice since last reported on, still producing work of a low quality. In the winze sinking below the same level the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of tin, and looking kindly to improve shortly.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—Thomas Neill, Jan. 21: At the shaft sinking below the deep adit level, nor in the deep adit level east, no lode has been taken down for the past week. At William and Mary, in the 10, east of engine-shaft, the ground is good for driving, and the lode producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The cross-cut towards the south lode is progressing favourably. In the 12, west of water-wheel shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a very promising character.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Jan. 22: The progress in sinking the engine-shaft is somewhat slow, in consequence of the great influx of water from the different points now in operation. The cross-cuts into the great north lode at the 88, both to the east and west of shaft, are without change since last report. The stope on the leader in the back of the 78 is composed of mundic, in which the ore is embedded as fine as sand, and the ore obtained is beautiful yellow and peacock, of a very superior quality, samples of which I have sent to town.

DEVON UNION.—J. Donnal, Jan. 23: The lode in the 40, both east and west of engine-shaft, is without alteration since last reported on. The ground in Quick's shaft is gradually improving, and better progress is being made.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, 23: In the 102, east of Matthew's shaft, the ground has rather improved, and the braches producing stones of tin. The branches in the 92, east are producing some saving work. The branches in the Tye level, east of Matthew's, are worth 7*l.* per fathom. In the 80, west of Betteley's shaft, the branches are becoming more settled. We shall now cross-cut south to intersect the large or main branch, which we expect will be reached by driving 5 or 6 ft. The branches in the 60, west of Brenton's, are improving. The branches in the 50, west of Brenton's, are worth 10*l.* per fathom. We have the 70 and 40 fm. level endmen to assist in putting in stull in back of the 40, west of Brenton's, so as to be in a position to set more stopes. When complete we shall resume the driving of the ends. The rise in back of the 40, west of Brenton's, is up 6½ fms., the branches in which are worth 6*l.* per fathom. We expect to communicate this rise with the Tye level within six weeks, if the ground continues favourable.

DYFNGWM.—E. Davies, Jan. 21: We have last week been able to draw from the 70 fathom level, and with the stuff brought out from other parts of the mine went on well. There is a fine lode in the 32 fm. level east, as anticipated a month ago, worth 2 tons to the fathom. We are sinking a winze there for ventilation. The 40 fm. level east is also improving in driving. The stopes in the back continue rich. The 50 east does not look quite so well, but it made a capital bunch of ore up to its present end; this bunch is now worked by two stopes in back of the level, and turns out well. The 60, driving in winze east of engine-shaft, has opened up orey ground, as likewise does a driving in a western winze. We have another taste of winter, heavy snow, which will retard our dressing operations and stop the carriage of ore. We are shipping in the *Morreston*, but I do not know what quantity of ore will be able to reach the vessel.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, W. Arthur, Jan. 22: In the 70, west of engine-shaft, the lode in the end is still letting out more water, with a more promising appearance. We have no change in any other part of the mine since last reported. Our engine and pitwork are in good working order.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, Jan. 22: In the 50 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 40 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40 the lode is pro

2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 26 east no lode has been taken down since our report of last week. In the winze sinking below the 26 the lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 30 the lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. —Tutwork Setting: The 50 fathom level cross-cut to drive north by four men, at 11l. per fathom. The 50 to drive east, on south lode, by four men, at 5l. per fathom. The 50 to drive west, on south lode, by six men, at 4l. per fathom. The 50 to drive east, on middle lode, by four men, at 4l. per fathom. The 40 to drive east, on middle lode, by two men, at 3l. 10s. per fm. The 40 to drive east, on south lode, by six men, at 3l. per fathom. The 26 to drive east, on south lode, by six men, at 3l. per fm. The 30 to drive west of western shaft by two men, at 3l. 10s. per fm. A winze to sink below the 30, on south lode, by four men, at 5l. per fm. A winze to sink below the 30, on south lode, by four men, at 5l. per fathom. A winze to sink below the 40, on south lode, by four men, at 2l. 10s. per fm. A winze to sink below the 26, on south lode, by six men, at 5l. per fathom. A rise in back of the 30, west of western shaft, on south lode, by four men, at 3l. per fathom.

EAST DAREN.—Jan. 21: In Taylor's shaft, sinking below the 104, the rock is still composed of hard porphyry. In the 104 east the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of beds of porphyry, blende, and spots of ore, but not to value. In the same level west the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of light clay-slate, with small branches of lead ore, but not to value. In the 92 east the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of dark blue slate, blende, and spots of copper, and improved for lead ore since my last report, now yielding about 1½ ton of lead ore per fm., and has a promising appearance. In the same level west, on north part of the lode, the lode is large, with clay-slate, blende, &c., and lead ore of low quality. In the two pitches over this level the lode is large, yielding about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the 80, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of blue clay-slate, blende, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1½ ton per fm.; the lode at this point is a little improved, and is looking very promising for further improvement. In the pitch over this level, east of Jones's winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the pitch west of the same level the lode is not looking so well. In the pitch in the bottom of the 80, on the north lode, 5 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is yielding about 1½ ton per fm. The pitch over same level, 20 fms. west of shaft, is yielding 1½ ton per fathom. In the 68 the lode is composed of light clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, and intermixed with copper and lead ore, not looking quite so well as when last reported on, now yielding 1 ton per fm. In the two pitches over this level the lode continues to yield 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the pitch over the 56 the lode is yielding 10 to 12 cwts. per fm. In the 80, east of Reed's shaft, the ground is still favourable for driving; there has not been any lode taken down since my last report. In the 68 west, on the north part of the lode, the lode is disordered by broken up ground. In the winze sinking below this level, on the south part of the lode, 35 fms. west of Reed's shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of blende, porphyry, and lead ore, yielding of the latter about 15 to 16 cwts. per fm., and looks promising for improvement in depth. In the pitch over this level the lode is from 7 to 8 feet wide, with branches of lead ore, yielding about 10 cwts. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 44, east of Loveden's engine-shaft, the lode is wide, and unproductive. The steam-engine is still in full course of working, but all the machinery and surface operations are at a standstill, owing to the severe frost.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Jan. 21 The lode in the 52 west is 5 ft. wide, and to-day there has been some very promising stuff broken therefrom. In the 40 south the lode is about 2 ft. wide, of a very promising character, composed of prian, spar, mundic, lead, and copper ore.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE.—W. G. Gard, Jan. 23: The lode in the 46, east of the engine-shaft, is for the time not so productive, containing more fluor-spar; it is now worth 3 tons per fm., but there is every appearance of a speedy improvement. The 16, east of Gard's shaft, has improved, and is worth 1 ton of ore, or 10l. per fathom. There is no other alteration.

EAST HAFOD.—Capt. Ridge, Jan. 18: Our prospects are still improving. On Wednesday last we cut the great flookan lode, which is the forerunner of the great deposits of lead in Cwmystwith Mine; our level is extended into it 8 ft.; this flookan varies from 5 to 11 fms. wide in the above mine. I am informed we have 3 fms. to drive north of this flookan to cut No. 1 lode.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, Jan. 22: Boorman's shaft is down nearly 8 fms. below the 30; the lode here is of a promising appearance, producing stamping work for tin. During the past fortnight we have had a hard bar of ground in this shaft, which has impeded our progress for sinking, but I think this is only temporary, as the ground in the present bottom is showing a more favourable appearance. There is no change to notice in the 30 ends, east or west of Boorman's shaft, since last report. The tribute pitches are yielding a fair quantity of tinstuff, and I hope the men are getting wages.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Hosking, Jan. 23: At the engine-shaft sinking below the 58 the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz. In the 58, driving east of cross-cut, on Trelawny lode, the lode is 1 feet wide, composed of gossan and quartz. In the 34, driving east of cross-cut, on Trelawny lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 22, west of cross-course, on Smith's lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide composed of gossan, prian, and flookan; its appearance leads us to expect a favourable change shortly.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, Jan. 20: The ground in the flat-rod shaft remains unaltered, and the sinking is being pushed on as fast as possible. In the 40 cross-cut north we are fairly through the elvan course, which is 2 fathoms wide, appears well defined, and is underlying north 1½ foot per fm. The ground to the north is killas, of the same character as we had previously driven through. As this elvan course and the lode are not far apart, and underlying towards each other, it is highly probable a good deposit of ore will be found at the junction, if not before. The middle lode in the 20 east is of a very promising character, and yields good stones of ore.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Jan. 22: The lode in the 45, east of the engine-shaft, is full 3 feet wide, and worth for copper and tin about 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 45 west is 3 feet wide, and worth for copper and tin about 10l. per fathom: these two ends are looking very promising. In the 35, east of the shaft, we have intersected a small cross-course, which has disordered the lode a little, but this we think will not continue long. During the last 9 fathoms driving we have had a good lode for tin, &c. The lode in the rise above the 35 west is 20 inches wide, and yielding ore and tin; worth about 1 ton of the former to the fathom. The stope above the 35 west is worth 6l. per fathom for copper and tin. The lode in the 25, east of the shaft, is 20 inches wide, composed of quartz, peach, and gossan, looking promising for producing tin at a little deeper level. We sampled yesterday 23 tons of ore, and we shall carry the tin to the smelting-house on Saturday.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, Jan. 22: The lode alluded to last week as being opened on looks well, being of large size, and composed of capel, mundic, and good spots of yellow copper ore, a very promising lode.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Jan. 22: The repairing of Hitchins's shaft will be completed by to-morrow. The clearing and securing of the 45, east of the tunnel level, is being pushed on with all speed. Good progress has been made. There is no change in any of the different bargains throughout the mine to notice since last reported upon.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jan. 22: Redruth Consols Lode: The lode in John's shaft, below the 70, is 1 ft. wide, of spar, peach, mundic, and stones of ore. In the 70 east the lode is 10 in. wide—unproductive. The lode in the 70 west is 1 ft. wide, a kindly lode, yielding good stones of ore. In the 34 east the lode is 18 in. wide, of spar and killas. In the rise in back of the 34 the lode is 2 ft. big—unproductive; the rise is nearly holed to the winze. The stope in the back of the 22 east is worth for tin and copper ore 9l. per fathom. The ground in the adit cross-cut, south from the new shaft, is moderately easy.

EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, Jan. 22: The lode in the 60 north is at present less productive than it has been during the last 5 fms. drivage. The new or east lode in the 60 north still maintains its size, and presents a very kindly appearance, and is yielding about 5 cwts. of lead per fm. We have not as yet cut the lode in the cross-cut further south, but are expecting to do so daily. The 72 cross-cut is being extended rapidly, where we hope to soon intersect this lode also. The tribute department is much as it has been for some time past.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, S. Sampson, W. Opie, Jan. 20: In the 240, east of Bottrall's shaft, we have cut through the lode, which is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, black-jack, and good stones of ore; the lode is of a very kindly character, and looking promising for further improvement. We have resumed the driving of the 260 east, to get under the large lode we have in the 240, with the expectation of meeting with a good bunch of ore. We have no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine since our last monthly report.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Jan. 22: The ground in the 84 north is rather spare for driving, and we are only carrying a small portion of the lode in the end, consequently we are making greater progress than if all the end had been in the lode, it being much harder than the ground by its side. The portion, however, which we are carrying consists of white iron, quartz, and occasional stones of lead ore. We purpose cross-cutting this lode as soon as we can conveniently do so. In the stope in the back of the 84 the lode has become more productive, and it will now yield from 1½ to 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, so far as properly opened on, but it is much harder than we usually find it, and consequently rather spare for taking away. We have been obliged to suspend the 72 north for a few days, through the want of men, but we shall resume it to-morrow, having just engaged some for the purpose. The west branch in the 60 north has widened since our last, and it is not quite so productive, still it is likely to improve again immediately, judging from its very promising appearance. We have resumed the 60 cross-cut, west from this branch, in which the ground is still very favourable for the existence of a lode. The stopes in the back of the 60 and 45 fathoms level are yielding about the same quantity of ore as they have done for some time past, and we are making quite as much progress in our dressing operations as we had anticipated. The tribute department is also much the same, and there is no alteration in any other point worthy of remark.

GARLIDNA UNITED.—J. Rowe, Jan. 21: Garlidna Lode: The flat-rod shaft is sunk 10 fathoms below the 50; we intend sinking 2 feet more for a fork, and then commence driving the 60, east and west of the shaft. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is worth 20l. per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 50, 4 fms. west of the shaft, are worth 12l. per fm.; stoping by six men, at 3l. per fm. The winze sinking below the 50, 15 fms. east of the shaft, is worth 14l. per fm.; sinking by twelve men, at 6l. per fm. The 40 is driving west of the flat-rod shaft, by six men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; the lode contains a little tin. The lode driven through the past month is worth 3l. per fm.; we have two men stoping the back of the 40, west of flat-rod shaft, at 1l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 5l. per fm. The stopes in back of the 40, east of the shaft, by two men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 6l. per fm. The 30, driving west of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 8l. per fm.; lode producing a little tin. The rise over the 30, 5 fms. behind the end, working by two men, at 8l. per fm.; lode poor. The stopes 4 fms. west of flat-rod shaft, working by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 6l. per fm.—South Lode: Four men driving east of the cross-cut, at 11l. per fm.; lode 2½ feet wide, producing a little tin, and looking more promising to-day than we have seen it before. We have four men driving west on this lode, at 8l. per fm.; no lode taken down for the month; the last time taken down the lode was poor; we still have good hopes for this lode. We have put our drawing-machine, which is attached to our steam-stamps, to work; it answers very well; this will effect a great saving in the drawing of our stuff; all our stuff hitherto has been drawn by horses, which has been very costly.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, Jan. 22: In the 26, going west from new shaft, the lode at present is small, and rather poor for lead ore, but a favourable change is expected to take place in the end very shortly. The lode in the stope (No. 1) in back of this level is large, and producing fine lumps of lead ore occasionally; this stope also is very likely to improve. The No. 2 stope, in the back of the 20, on the old lode, is producing good dressing ore stuff. The ground in the winze sinking in bottom of this level, at the new trial shaft, is just the same as when last reported on.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Jan. 18: We have made some considerable improvement in the underground machinery by putting down a new piece of main rod, stays, rods, &c., also the necessary work to break the angle at the bottom of the perpendicular shaft, which is now more substancial, and calculate to carry the lode. We have to lift without breakages, &c., as hitherto; this work nearly occupied 24 hours, which brought the water again to the 36, since that our progress in forking has been satisfactory; it is now drained nearly to the back of the 50. By Monday next we hope to see a considerable portion of the level dry, and sufficient to ventilate the workings. In the mean time we are cross-cutting at the 36, between Nos. 2 and 3 winzes, to cut the south part of the lode; also three pitches working above the 36, one at 10s. in 1l., and two at 13s. 4d. in 1l. tribute.

GOGINAN.—Jan. 21: There is nothing new to report from this mine different to my last. We have sampled 53 tons of lead ore of good quality. All the underground workings are being pushed on as fast as possible, but surface operations are suspended by the severe frost.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, Jan. 18: The North Treskerby lode in the deep adit level, driving east of Trevenning's shaft, is at present small and unproductive; set to six men, 2 fathoms, at 7l. per fathom. The lode at this level, driving west of said shaft, is from 4 to 5 feet wide, yielding stones of ore of a very promising appearance; set to three men and three boys, 2 fathoms, at 6l. per fathom. The Trevenning lode in the deep adit level, driving west of Oates's shaft, is at present split into two branches; each of these branches is about 2 inches wide, yielding some good ore, but not of much value. With regard of draining the old part of the mine we are getting on very well; indeed, we have dropped 23 fms. 3 ft. below the adit level, and are now in fork 20 fathoms, and shall be drained as deep as the lift, which will be put down in the early part of next week. We have not yet cleared enough to examine the 12, but hope to do so in the coming week.

GREAT CRINNIS, W. Woolcock, Jan. 25: We have not yet cut through the cab of the lode in the 120, west of the new shaft, which appears to be larger at this point than we have seen it before at this level; in the same level east we have cut into the lode about 2 feet, and no appearance of the south wall; it is composed of spar and peach, and so far as seen producing good stones of copper ore. In the 100 west the lode is split up by small horses of killas, and is at present in a disordered state. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is still very large. We are carrying it upwards of 6 feet wide, which is composed of soft spar and peach, with a quantity of mundic and stones of copper ore.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, Jan. 18: We have now drained 18 fms. 3 ft. below the deep adit level, and have no doubt, if things go well, we shall be in fork to the 20 in the coming week, and after this level is drained we hope to be able to go on forking with our 18-in. lift very well. We now purpose clearing some of the old shafts and levels south on tribute, so as to examine the ground that may be left standing above and below the 10 on the different lodes.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Jan. 22: The part of the lode in the shaft is 2 ft. wide, of flookan and spar, with spots of lead. A rich lode of copper is cut in the adjoining mine at the 20, on the same lode under the blende, and as we have a large portion of the lode under the shaft that has not been cut into below the 35, we intend cutting into it at the 55, where we hope a favourable change may have taken place.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Jan. 22: The lode in Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 125, is 2 ft. wide, producing good tinstuff, worth 20l. per fathom. In the 112 west the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. The south branch is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 west is 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—W. Bugelhole, J. Delbridge, Jan. 22: The lode in the stope in the back of the 220, west of Copper House-shaft, is worth 10l. per fm. No. 1 stope, in back of the 210, is suspended—poor; No. 2 is worth 14l. per fm.; No. 3 is worth 16l. per fm.; No. 4 is worth 10l. per fm.; No. 5 is worth 11l. per fm. The lode in the stope in back of the level driven on the north branch is worth 12l. per fm. All the stopes valued above will give a profit to the adventurers. There is no change in the lode in the 160 cross-cut south since yesterday's date.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Hampton, J. Jenkin, Jan. 18: The cross-cut driving north in the 63, at Hill Brothers shaft, is in a light bar of ground at present, but the end is wet all over, and the cleavage is not dipping north so fast; we consider this a favourable indication, as the underlie of the lode is south, and as the ground is gradually changing its underlie, it is probable it may be from the influence of the lode we are driving to cut, which we think cannot be a great way off; the country, however, is full of mineral, and a little lighter than hitherto. We regret that the ground is rather against us for speed, but we must persevere with this end a little further. Our next month's cost will not be so much as the previous one. We shall be delighted to commence operations at Landon's shaft, which we will do the first possible opportunity. In the course of a few days, we will send you a general report of our position.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—J. Delbridge, R. Giles, J. Bryant, Jan. 18: The lode in the engine-shaft is tinny, 20 in. wide. In the 120 fathom level, Offord's lode is 1½ ft. wide, kindly, with good stones of ore. In the 100 east the lode is 9 feet wide, worth 18 tons per fm. In the 90 the lode is 2½ ft. wide—tinny. In the 70 the lode is 7 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and low-price tinstuff. In the 50 the lode is 5 ft. wide—stamping work. In the 110, east of Offord's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding good tinny work. In the 100 west the lode is 2 ft. wide—very poor. In the 90 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, low-price stamping work. In the 80, west of King's shaft, the cross-cut is spare for driving. In the 70 north the ground is favourable. We have cut a branch, or lode, in this cross-cut 4 or 6 in. wide, yielding a little tin, not much to value, but we shall open on the lode, and prove its value, it being about the point to cut Mathews's lode. In the 100 fm. level Nos. 1 and 2 winzes are yielding 10 to 12 tons per fm.; the 110, at Wasley's, 15 tons; the 90, at Levitt's, 15 to 18 tons; the 90, at Kitelee's, 12 tons, with a quantity of tinstuff. The cross-cut at Mathews's shaft yields 10 tons, and a large quantity of tin work. The 90 stopes are yielding their usual quantity of ore and tin; 100 stopes, much as usual. At Boscawen's we are clearing the shaft in the 40, sinking Kitelee's shaft below the 30, clearing up King's north below the adit, clearing up Hunter's below the shole adit, and clearing and securing the 30 east and west of the engine shaft.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Jan. 23: Since last week's report the sumpmen have been engaged in stripping down the cab on the north side of the lode, in order that the water might have a wider space to discharge itself, which will enable us to make greater progress in cutting through the lode. We have cut into the lode about 4 feet, and there are no signs as yet of reaching the south or footwall; so far as it is seen it is composed of capel, spar, and mundic, with some good spots of yellow copper ore. The lode presents a more lively appearance than it did in the level above over this point. We are preparing Thomas's shaft to receive the bed plank as fast as possible. The 20 is somewhat improved since last week west from Thomas's shaft, opening out valuable tribute ground. The tribute pitches are much as usual. We have over 200 tons now on the quay towards the next sampling, and about 50 tons now on the floors ready for crushing, which will be done this day, weather permitting. I hope to have about 300 tons for sampling on the 31st inst. The machinery on the mine is working well.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, F. Francis, S. Harris, Jan. 21: Metal engine-shaft is sunk about 2 fms. below the 152; we have changed the angle of the shaft, and we hope to have the lode in the shaft in a few fathoms sinking. In the 152, driving east of Metal shaft, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, worth about 30l. per fm. In the 152, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth about 100l. per fathom. In the 142, driving east of Metal shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 100l. per fm. The 142 west we have suspended until we communicate the winze from the 132, the air being very bad for the men to work. In the 132, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. In a winze sinking below the 132, east of Metal shaft, the lode is disordered by the slide, and producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. In a winze sinking below the 132, west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth about 16l. per fm. We have completed our pitwork at Ivey's shaft down to the 100, and it is working very well. Our stopes throughout the mine are looking much the same as they have for some months past. All our machinery is working very well. In a winze sinking below the 142, east of Metal shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 60l. per fathom.

GURLYN.—W. W. Martyn, J. Rees, Jan. 22: The 70 fm. levels, east and west of engine-shaft, are extended about 5 fathoms; lode in each end producing stones of tin. The 60 west is opening tribute ground. In the 40 east the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 4l. per fathom. In the 40, west of cross-cut, the lode is at present disordered by a floor of spar, but not yet extended sufficiently west to reach the tin gone down in the level above.—Wheal Fox: The flat-rod shaft is drained and cleared to the 20, or bottom, and will be timbered and secured to that level within a week from this date. The 20 is driven east 14 fathoms, which we find has passed through a lode varying in size from 1½ to 3 feet wide, composed chiefly of soft spar, blende, and rich yellow copper, and altogether presenting highly favourable indications of a large deposit at a deeper level. The western end is extended from shaft about 13 fathoms, and for this distance the lode has been from 1½ to 2½ feet wide. In the present end there is a branch of tin in the south part of the lode 1 foot wide, worth 7s. per barrow. The backs of this level, both east and west, will now be taken away at moderate tributes, and by extending short cross-cuts south two more east and west lodes will be intersected, all in whole to surface, which we fully believe will be found productive, inasmuch as they are between two large cross-courses, which have never failed in this district of producing large quantities of both tin and copper. From the little we have already seen of Wheal Fox we consider our prospects highly encouraging, and confidently believe that the development of this eastern ground will be attended with the most satisfactory results.

GWYDYR PARK.—Capt. Smyth, Jan. 23: We took down the lode in the deep adit to-day, which is about 10 in. wide, composed of spar and lead ore—saving work, and ground improved.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Jan. 21: The lode in the stopes in back of the 25 east looks well, showing an improvement, and will produce full 2 tons of good quality copper ore per fm. In Job's rise, in back of the 50 west, the lode is large and very promising, turning out good stones of copper ore. The 30 has been set to drive by six men, and having such an extent of unexplored ground in this direction I hope the prosecution of this level will be attended with the most satisfactory results.—West Hawkmoor: We have set a winze to sink here, for the purpose of proving the No. 2 lode 10 or 12 fms. deeper, believing that an improvement may be looked for by so doing, seeing the very promising character of the lode, which for the whole of the distance so far driven in the adit, although at so shallow a depth, has never been without good stones of fair quality copper ore. The pitches are turning out fair average quantities of copper ore, and the prospects generally may be considered very encouraging.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, January 18: The lode in the 75 east is 5 feet wide, orey throughout, a very strong lode indeed, going east in whole ground, and producing from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm., a splendid looking lode; the lode in back of the same level has fallen off in value during the past week, but we consider it temporary, for this reason—the lode is yielding a quantity of mundic and good ore, producing of the latter from 2 to 3 tons per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 35 during the past week; the tributers are all working well, and earning fair wages at their respective tributes.—Eastern Mine: The lode in the 70 east is still from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of blende, fluor-spar, mundic, and occasionally stones of ore, but not enough of the latter to value, a more kindly lode is seldom met with, which gives us a hope that there is a course of ore near at hand. The lode in the 60 east has increased in size during the past week; it is now from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, blende, mundic, and spots of ore, a kindly looking lode.

LADY ELIZA.—Capt. Evans, Jan. 21: The mine is looking exceedingly well, and I purpose this week to set 6 fms. to sink to a sump on the course of the lode, where the lead is going down full 6 in. thick, and also two men to drive the cross-cut No. 2 to intersect the lode.

MERLLYN.—Wm. Sandoe, Jan. 22: There is no change in the 20, east of new shaft, worthy of notice since my last report; the ground is still very stiff and spare for driving. The ground in the end, going north on the cross-course, at this level, is of a most favourable character, and is producing stones of ore occasionally. I have taken four of the men from this end, and have put them to rise a little in the back of this level at the two different points where the lode was so much disturbed by the cross-course; we have risen 3 fms. in one rise and 1 fm. in the other, through ground very congenial for lead ore.

MICHELL.—W. Sandoe, Jan. 22: In my last report I spoke of having put the men to drive north from bottom of the new trial shaft, near to No. 3; we drove 9 ft. in that direction, where we cut the east and west lode, which is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, well defined, and in my opinion of great profit, but the water has become so quick here that we are compelled to suspend operations for the present. There is no alteration to speak of at present in the end driving east from No. 4 shaft.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 52, is widening, with very little underlie north at present, and carrying on its south side small orey branches, associated with a dark killas, which I do not dislike to see. The stopes in the back of the 42 east are producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the ground a little harder than last week. The stopes in back of the 32 east are looking better than last week, and will at present produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. for about 2 fms. in length. We must increase the hands in the dressing department, as with our present staff we cannot dress the ore so fast as we are drawing it to surface; the weather being severe makes against surface operations.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—J. Lean, J. Symons, Jan. 20: Hambley's Shaft: In the 24 west, on old lode, the lode is producing good work, and laying open excellent tribute ground. In the 24 east, on north lode, no lode has been taken down for the month, but as far as we can judge there is a good lode here. In the 24 east, on north lode, the lode is small, but tinny, and opening tribute ground. In the winze under the 12 west no lode has been taken, but as far as can be seen a good tinny lode is standing. Pitches in this part of the mine are producing good work.—Lance's Shaft: In the 12 east the lode is increased in size, and improved in appearance; ground easier for driving. In the 12, west of Lance's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing occasional stones of tin. In the cross-cut north from deep adit west no lode met with yet; water still issuing from the end, and we have indications of approaching the lode. Pitches here are without any particular alteration, and producing good work. We are progressing with clearing the Vitifer adit.

NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—F. Pryor: The lode in the 90 is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80 is at present disordered by a horse of killas; this will, however, no doubt shortly wear out, when the lode will be found to be as productive as when last reported on. The lode in the 70 west, on new lode, has improved, and is now worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 70 and 80 cross-cuts are being pushed on with all possible speed, but no lode has yet been intersected.

NEW WHEAL FRANCES.—C. Carkeek, Jan. 22: Dunsford's engine-shaft is now sunk 10 fms. 3 ft. below the 10; about 3 ft. more will be required to be sunk to fix bearers and cistern for a lift at the 20, when we shall immediately commence driving the said levels, and also sinking the shaft below the same. The lode in the shaft is 9 inches wide, producing a little tin. The stope in the bottom of the 10 is just as last reported, worth 12l. per fathom. In the 10, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is opening larger, and promising to improve. In the flat-rod shaft, on Blue lode, our progress has been impeded a little in the last week, owing to a breakage in the flat-rods, which is now repaired, and in good working order. This shaft is sunk 12½ fathoms, the lode in which is 2 ft. wide, in which we occasionally discover some good stones of tin; the ground is becoming softer, and I think we shall make good progress in sinking in future. We shall have a parcel of tin ready for sale in about a fortnight from this time.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, Jan. 17: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink under the 142, by nine men, at 45l. per fm. The 142, to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 9l. per fm. The winze to sink under the 132, east of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 6l. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The 102, to drive west of Lyle's shaft, by eight men, at 20l. per fathom. The 92, to drive west of Grace's shaft, by four men, at 10l. 10s. per fm. The 92 cross-cut, to drive south, by six men, at 4l. per fm.; here we have intersected the south part of the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The 82, to drive west of Gace's shaft, by four men, at 9l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of spar, mundic, and yellow copper ore. The 82 cross-cut, to drive south, by four men, at 25l. per fm. The 62, to drive west of Grace's shaft, by two men, at 4l. per fm. The 52 cross-cut, to drive north of Grace's shaft, by four men, at 10l. per fathom. The 42 cross-cut, to drive south of the western shaft, by four men, at 12l. per fm. The 42, to drive west of the north shaft, by four men, at 5l. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of mundic, and has a promising appearance.

NORTH BULLER.—J. B. Delbridge, Jan. 18: There is no alteration in our underground department to report on this week. We shall commence sinking King's on Monday morning. All other things much as usual throughout the mine.

— J. B. Delbridge, Jan. 22: I beg to inform you we have set King's shaft to sink below the 55 by nine men, at 12l. 10s. per fm.; 6 fms. stent. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is from 6 to 8 and 10 in. wide, kindly looking stuff; the ground is favourable, and water little in the bottom of the shaft. We purpose pushing down the shaft to the 78 with all speed. In the 78 cross-cut north the ground is rather hard; this elvan will be driven to cut the lodes, or hole to the 78 south from King's. Things are working well, and water about 4½ strokes per minute.

NORTH HAFOD.—R. Williams, Jan. 20: The shaft is down 3½ fms.; the lode is large, and of an exceedingly promising character, and I have no doubt that ere long something very good will be opened up at this mine. There is a slight increase of water in the shaft, but so far it is not of consequence.

NORTH HALLENBEAGLE.—James Crase, Jan. 18: The ground in Bingley's engine-shaft, is still hard for sinking. There is a large lode at the shaft, from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, blende, and spots of yellow copper ore; a very kindly lode for producing ore, and I think we shall soon have an improvement in the lode for copper. There is a great improvement in the 18, west of Bingley's engine-shaft; the lode is 18 in. wide—a good orey lode. I think at the next taking down of the lode we shall have a good course of ore. There is a leader of ore in the bottom of the end 1 foot wide solid; a finer looking lode I have not seen for many years. We have not taken down any lode in the 18, east of Bingley's shaft, since last reported. The bottom levels and shaft are looking well. We have holed the rise in the back of the 18, west of Bingley's shaft, to the winze in the bottom of the 10 fm. level; this completely ventilates the bottom of the mine. There is no alteration in the 10, west of Bingley's shaft. We intend stopping this end until the 18 fathom level gets at least as far west as the above end. The stopes at Barbery are poor. We also intend stopping this for the time. We must put the men that belong to it in the 10 end to clear up the shaft at the white works. We are now clearing the cross-cut from the engine lode to the white works lode; this cross-cut is driven on the cross-course. The back of this level is broken down, but I think only for a short distance.

NORTH MINERA.—W. T. Harris: Pugh's Shaft: The 40 yard level, driving east, progresses favourably; the lode is near 2 feet wide, of a very strong character, and producing upwards of 4 tons of lead ore per fm., with every prospect of a continuance. The level driving south, on the caunter lode, is in kindly ground, and the lode producing about 1½ ton of lead per fm. The caunter lode, south, is not so productive as it has been, but is producing good lead, and I think we shall have an improvement shortly. The stopes throughout are yielding about the same quantity of lead per fathom as last reported. These last few days have been employed in securing ground and removing stuff, which we could not avoid falling, in consequence of the stopes being so wide, and the shale so thick, but now all is secure, and the men in their places.—The Eastern Shaft: The whim is now complete, footway fixed, and all other preparatory work finished, prior to commencing driving the level west. I hope to report of something encouraging shortly.—Wilson's shaft: The level north is producing about 15 cwts. of lead per fm., and looking kindly. Our dressing has been at a stand for some days, owing to the severity of the weather, but I am proud to state there is at present a prospect of resuming operations to-morrow, unless a change for the worse sets in.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, Jan. 23: The men have made good progress during the last few days in rising up above the cross-cut from the 38 to meet the new engine-shaft. The rise is up 5½ fms., leaving only 2 fms. 2 ft. to do; I hope to get it through, and a thorough communication by the day of your general meeting, on Jan. 31.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, Jan. 21: The large spar met with in the 80 east is fast wearing out, with the ore making down from the back of the level; in a few feet more driving there will, to present appearance, be again a large lode of ore in the end. In the stopes in back of the level the lode is without alteration. In the 65 east we are driving on the south part of the lode; it is composed of prian and spar, with a little mundic and ore, the width of the level driving. In the 50 east the cross-cut through the lode is being continued, and in driving we meet with parts of the lode, which from their bearing will unite further east. The following are the tribute pitches now working:—Three pitches in back of the 80, two pitches in back of the 65, and four pitches in back of the 50. There are thirty men employed on tribute in these pitches, at an average tribute of 10s. in 1l.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—W. Gilbert, Jan. 22: The south lode west, in the 52 fm. level, is still of a masterly appearance; it is 2½ feet wide, composed of yellow copper ore, mundic, and blende, and letting out much water. The 42 west, on this same lode, is 2 feet wide, producing good tinstuff and stones of yellow copper ore, and is improving. In the 32 fm. level west, the lode is 2 feet wide, mixed with mineral. The tributers in this level are getting fair wages; on copper ore the tribute is 12s. in 1l. All other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Trezay, T. Delbridge, J. Thomas, Jan. 18: The sumpmen having completed the casing of engine-shaft to the 110, we hope to get ready for sinking in another week. The stope in the 110 east is worth 30l. per solid fathom; by the end of next week we hope to have opened northward sufficiently to drive the end, and continue stoping at the same time. In the 100 east the lode is large, producing stones of tin. In the 100 west the lode is coarse, producing 3l. 10s. worth of tin per fm. The 90 west is poor. The 90 west, on Skimmer's lode, is worth 8l. per fm. The 80 west end is worth 12l. per fm.; the lode here has been subject to very great and sudden changes, hence the wide differences in the value shown in the weekly reports.—Street and Bragg's: The lode in the 47 east end is small and poor. The 40 east is poor.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, J. Warren, Jan. 18: The sump-shaft is now sunk down 11 fms. below the 130; lode still producing much mundic and a little tin; the lode at this depth has an healthy appearance, and promises much for a deep mine. In the 130 north we have driven 3 fms. 2 ft.; lode yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The 118 south is driven 2 fms. 1 ft.; lode large, and yielding some saveable ore. The 118 north is driven 1 fm. 3 ft.; this end has been hard for driving in the past month, but we do not think it will continue much further north; so soon as the ground eases we expect much improvement in the lode. The 106 north is driven 5 fms. 2 ft.; lode yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom, and now a very promising end. The winze in bottom of the 106 south is sunk 1 fm. 5 ft. 6 in.; lode large, and producing stones of tin and copper. In the 94 north we have driven 3 fms., and have taken down 8 fms. of lode, which has produced 40 tons of ore. The stopes throughout the mine are yielding about 2 tons of ore per fm.

PENTRE LYGAN.—F. Evans, Jan. 22: I was able yesterday to get up in the old workings above the 30; I find a good deal of ground is worked out on two lodes, which are about 3 fms. south of shaft, and from which large quantities of lead ore have been raised; there are other lodes which have been partially wrought on, and which promise to do some good a little deeper. Our present shaft is admirably situated for this purpose, as well as for the other lodes—in fact, all the lodes are within a few fathoms of it. In the 30 there is a cross-cut driven north about 5 fms., and is said to be within a few fathoms of a lode of promise; I have put six men to continue the driving of this cross-cut for this purpose, as it can be seen in a short time. We are making good progress in sinking, present price 18l. per fm.

PROSPER UNITED.—W. H. Martin, W. Millett, Jan. 23: The lode in the 40, east of Louisa's shaft, is producing stones of yellow copper ore and tin, and has an improved appearance. In the 40, west of Louisa's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing a fair quantity of stamping work for tin. We have just intersected the lode north of the elvans, in the 40 cross-cut from Louisa's shaft; it is composed of mundic, peach, yellow copper ore, and tin; we shall be able to say more as to its value next week. In the 30, west of Hill's shaft, the lode in the present end is disordered, but from indications we think it will soon improve; we have passed through 12 fathoms of rich ground in this level for copper and tin, and the lode sinking below is quite as valuable for copper as any part driven through in the level. The lode in the 20, west of Hill's shaft, is 4 feet wide, very much improved—a beautiful gossan, and worth for tin 25l. per fm. In the 30, west of Henry's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth from 12l. to 15l. per fm. We have commenced driving the 20 north on the lead lode: it is 18 inches wide, kindly in appearance, and yielding good stones of lead. We are clearing the 40 fm. levels east of Hosking's as fast as possible. Kendall's and Tregoning's shafts, in the eastern part of the mine, have been opened and cleared of stuff to the 40.

PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, jun., P. Rogers, W. Dunstan, Jan. 22: Higgs's Shaft: The lode in the 75 east is worth 4l. per fm. In the stopes in the bottom of this level (75) the lode is worth 12l. per fm. The lode in the 65 east is producing tinstuff of low quality. The lode in the 65 east, from No. 2 carbona, is worth 10l. per fathom.—New South Lode: The lode in the 75 east is worth 10l. per fm. The 65 east is looking a little better than when last reported; we hope to give it a quotation in our next report. The lode in the 55 is producing stones of tin. No. 1 stope, in the bottom of the 65, is worth 130l. per fm.; No. 2 is worth 100l. per fm.; No. 3 is worth 40l. per fm.—Dunstan's Shaft: The lode in the 55 east is worth 8l. per fm.; the 45 east, 8l. per fm.; the 35 east, 5l. per fm.; and the 24 east, 6l. per fm. There is no change in any other part to notice. We have commenced the new flat-rod shaft in our north ground. The following is an abstract of our settings on Friday last—99 men on tribute, at an average of 8s. 2d. in 1l., and 60 men on tutwork.

RHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridge, Jan. 18: Rhurruggus Engine-shaft: In the 12, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, sulphur, and spar. In the deep adit level, driving on the south branch, the lode is 18 in. wide, containing ribs of spar and flookan; driving west the lode is 2 ft. wide, of blende and spar. We have completed the waterfall in No. 1 rise, which has well ventilated the level, so that we shall be able to drive on with greater speed. We have commenced No. 2 rise with four men.

RHOSWYDOL AND BACHEIDDON.—E. Davies, Jan. 22: The weather has been very severe, interrupting the dressing of ore; we are, however, able to draw, pump, and pick the ore out of the trough. There is a change, which will enable us to go on again. The stope in back of the 65, worked by 16 men, continues quite as orey as before. We shall, with fair weather, be from three weeks to a month before we clear the 15 of ...

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Jan. 20: During the past month we rose on Pomeroy's cross-course 4 fms. 4 ft., at which point we holed by a borer-hole to the 70 fm. level winze; within a day or two we shall complete it. We shall resume the driving of the 80 fm. level end west, and be able to work some of the tribute ground. In the back of the 70, on Pascoe's, we rose 2 fms. 1 ft. 2 in.; in this rise the capels and cross-course have been very hard, wet, and troublesome, but the present backs show indications of a speedy change; set to six men, at 7l. 10s. per fm. We have sunk the 40 fm. level winze 2 fms. 4 ft. 9 in.; the ground is still hard; I think the main part of the lode is south; we intend cutting through to the eastern side of the cross-course; set to nine men, at 12l. per fathom.—Tribute: The 80, to four men, at 11s. 6d. The 70, to two men, at 12s. The 60, to four men, at 12s. The 50, to two men, at 13s. 4d. The 40, to two men, at 12s. for tin, and 13s. 4d. for copper.
When the state of the weather permits we are crushing by night as well as by day. In consequence of the frost we have not been able to put much ore in the bin during the last five days. We are shipping what we have got down by the *Morreston*.

RIBDEN.—R. Ninoss, Jan. 24: The stope below the 62 west, at Gilbert's, is still yielding good ore, and is looking well. The ground in the 70 west is easier for driving than it has been for some time, and more resembling the ground that the ore is in at the level above.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, Jan. 22: We have no change to notice in the 30 fm. level end, east of Ellen's shaft; the lode still continues to look well. In the 40, east of engine-shaft, the ground is better for progress than it has been for some time past, and more water issuing from the lode. All other parts of the mine are much the same as when last reported.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—H. Woolcock, Jan. 23: In consequence of the breakage we had at the eastern engine last week, the water has prevented us from doing but little, consequently we have no alteration to report on since the last report given at the meeting, but I am glad to inform you that we have got the engine in good working order, and hope shortly to get the water in fork and commence to sink.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Jan. 23: In the 40, west of William's rise, on the north part of the main lode, no lode has been taken down this week. In William's rise, in the back of the 40, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 40, driving west of Rowe's cross-cut, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In Jenkin's rise, in the back of the 40, east of the eastern shaft, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding good stones of ore. In Gribbon's stopes, in the back of the 50, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In Crew's stopes, in the bottom of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In Stanton's stopes, in the back of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore, or 20l. per fm. In the 30, driving east of White's cross-cut, on the south part of the main lode, no lode has been taken down this week. In Dunn's rise, in the back of the 20, west of Arthur's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. There is no alteration in any other part.

SOUTH BRYN GWIOG.—J. Lloyd, Jan. 20: Since last advised a strong fissure of water was cut into at Dunsford's shaft, which became very troublesome for the men to sink, and was taking a great deal of their time as well in drawing it up with buckets; therefore, we thought it expedient to make effort to keep it up to surface by sinking a temporary shaft close to, and make a driving to communicate and carry the water from the main shaft to the small pit, and which I am glad to say is nearly completed, and answers well, and will be of much value in future by saving the water going down to follow the sinking, &c. Dunsford's shaft will be sunk now with all possible speed, and with much less hindrance. The lode at the shaft looks better to-day.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Jan. 18: The ground in the 90 continues hard. In the rise above the 62 we are making a little better progress since we have got through the floor of spar referred to in former reports. In the 47 fm. level cross-cut north the ground is a little better; re-set at 13l. per fm., former price 15l. per fathom. The winze below the 47 continues just as last reported.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Jan. 21: In the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 105, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not to value. In the 105, driving east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom.—South Mine: In the 51, east of cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin. In the 51, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good tinstuff, and ground favourable for driving. In the winze sinking in bottom of the 32 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good tinstuff, worth about 9l. per fm., and ground more favourable for sinking. In the rise in back of the 32 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good tinstuff, worth about 5l. 10s. per fm.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Jan. 22: In the 50, driving east, the lode at present is not more than 6 in. wide, producing some good ore. The lode in the adit east is 1 ft. wide, but nothing in it to value, although it looks promising. I am inclined to think we shall sample next week 14 or 15 tons of ore.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—John Medlen, Jan. 21: The engine-shaft is 11 ft. by 6½ feet within timber, and sunk 33 fms. perpendicular from surface; 18 fms. more are now set to sink by six miners and two labourers, at 6l. per fm. The 30 cross-cut east is driven west 41 fms. 3 ft., and still driving by two men, at 40s. per fm.; the ground is a beautiful clay-slate, and congenial for mineral, notwithstanding there are no indications of any more lode being in this direction: 7 fms. behind this end is the great west lode, 15 ft. wide, where the cross-cut passed through it; this lode is opened on 16 fms. 2 ft., which has yielded from ½ ton to 2 tons of lead per fm. The part carrying in the south end is 4 ft. wide, now worth 1½ ton per fm.—driving by three men, at 30s. per fm; in the north end the lode is poor, in consequence of a hard bar of ground having shot across the lode—set to two men, at 40s. per fm.: I think this end will improve shortly. When the floors, steam-whim, and crusher are ready you could send up 3 tons of lead a day from this level only. I should remark here that no man can correctly estimate the value of this lode, because there is good work standing east and west of the zigzag level which is driven in the lode; it is composed of spar, barytes, prian, carbonate of lime, and lead; altogether I call it a beautiful lode, which holds out great encouragement to the adventurers: 9 fms. west from the engine-shaft is the great east lode, 20 ft. wide; where the cross-cut passed through it is composed of barytes, gossan, and good stones of lead, extended south 3 fms. 9 in. on the west side of the lode; this end looks very promising having gone through gossan, and now yielding saving work for lead: it is suspended, I suppose, for want of more drawing facilities. This lode is driven on north 10 fms. 1 ft., here there has been some good grabbs of lead in places, but the end is at present poor; also suspended. James's shaft is 60 fms. north from the engine-shaft, and said to be 18 fms. deep, with a good lode at the bottom of it; this I have not seen, as there are 4 fms. of water and stuff in it. There is a new whim erected at this shaft, and the shaft secured, cased, divided, and footway made down to the water all ready for opening on the lode immediately it is drained. I find the water is still very easy for the engine, which consumes 4 cwts. of coal per day. It may not be out of place to say here that the 40-inch engine has been erected, with all requisite buildings, the shaft sunk, cross-cuts and levels driven, in about 10 months.

SOUTH LEVANT.—J. Carthew, Jan. 20: The shaft is holed to the adit level. I have had samples taken from the back of the adit to-day, and found them to be very productive for tin, and will pay well for stamping; I find a plat cut in the level, and from all appearances I think that a winze is sunk under the adit, but I shall see more of this in the course of a few days; if such is the case, there is no doubt but what the ancient tinners followed down this sinking on a course of tin; the men are now clearing the stuff from the shaft, and will shortly resume clearing the level on the course of the lode east from the shaft, so as to get into the end without delay.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—Jan. 22: Youren's Lode: The lode in Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130, is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, spar, and jack, with spots of ore. In the 30 west the lode is 16 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 120 west is 1 foot wide, yielding good stones of ore; the stope over the back of this level yields 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 110 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of good ore per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the above-named level the lode is 1 foot wide, unproductive. In the 100 west the lode yields 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the rise over the back of the same level yields ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 100, 14 fms. in advance of the 110, is split into two parts; the south part is producing 1 ton of ore, and the north part 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 90 west is 15 in. big, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 78 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The stope in bottom of the 78 west yields 3 tons of ore per fm.—South Lode: In the 130 east the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of spar and spots of ore. The lode in the 120 east has not been taken down since last reported. In the 110 east we have put the men to rise in back against the winze down 7½ fms. below the 90, which has been suspended in consequence of the water; the lode in the rise is 18 inches big, producing stones of ore. We have two stopes working in the back of the above-named level, each yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 east is 15 in. big, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 90 west, on north lode, the lode is 15 inches big, unproductive.

STAMP OFFICE LEAD MINES.—R. Roberts, Jan. 17: The present operations are sinking a sump under the deep level, which is now down about 5 yards. The vein is about 18 in. wide, composed of spar, carbonate of lime, blende, producing good stones of lead ore, and is of a very promising character. I am of opinion that we shall get through the present bed to come into the stratification of the bearing beds seen in the western part of this sett. The south vein is rather small at present, and produces a little ore, but not enough to value; therefore, I should highly recommend further operations to be continued at the present sump to the bearing beds seen above.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Pryor, Jan. 18: Billing's shaft still continues in a fine course of tin, worth 75l. per fm. The bottom end west, in the 164, is worth 50l. per fathom. The same level east is worth 35l. per fm. The stope in the back is worth 40l. per fm. From this you will see we are opening up a good mine at this point. All other places are much the same as for some time past. We are getting on very well with our new work.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Jan. 23: At Roderick's engine-shaft the lode in the 10 east is 2 feet wide, worth 15l. per fm. In the 30, east of Giesler's flat-rod shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 50, east of boundary winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. In the stopes in the 50, east of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 20, east of Louisa's shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. The tribute pitches are much the same. No alteration in any other part of the mine since the last report. The mine never looked better than at present. We shall sell to-day 4 tons of tin.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, Jan. 22: The works throughout these mines are progressing very satisfactorily. The loading is removed from the engine-house, and the masons are now waiting instructions from the engineers as to relaying the same again. We have four men engaged taking down the side and the end of the shaft, in order to secure it with masonwork. Five men are engaged clearing away and removing stuff for the stamps and dressing-floors, as well as also removing earth for the foundation of the smiths' shop, and are wheeling the rubbish on to the south-west corner of an enclosure to form a plat for the horse-whim. Four men are employed clearing out Saveall's and Wheal Owl adit levels. In the back of the level, on Saveall's lode, they have got into firm ground. Messrs. Eustice and Son, the engineers, have contracted to take out the 36-in. cylinder steam-engine and boiler now at Trevelyan Mine, to carry and fix the same in the engine-house, on these mines, and to get it into perfect working order; also we have given orders for the stamping apparatus, for 32 stamps heads, with axles, lifters, girders, cams, 24-ft. fly-wheel, &c.; also 75 fathoms of pitwork, with bolts, bars, &c., all of which are to be delivered in proper time, as may be required by the engineers.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, Jan. 23: There is nothing new to report in the engine-shaft since my last, the ground being much the same for progress. We have cut through the lode in the 237 fm. level south, which is 2 feet wide, and will yield 30 cwts. of lead per fm.; a very promising lode, and of much the same character as in the level above. We have two stopes in the back of this level, No. 1 producing 7 cwts., and No. 2, 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 226 fm. level south, is 2½ feet wide, and producing good stones of lead. The three stopes in the back of this level are yielding as follows:—No. 1, 7 cwts.; No. 2, 5 cwts.; and No. 3, 10 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 215 fm. level south, the lode is improved, now being 3 feet wide, and will produce 20 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level is 2 feet wide, and still continues to yield 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, four in number, are yielding as follows:—No. 1, 9 cwts.; No. 2, 10 cwts.; No. 3, 13 cwts.; and No. 4, 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The stope in the back of the 205 fm. level is producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm. On the whole, the prospects of the mine are improved.

TOLCARNE.—Jan. 22: The lode in Field's shaft, sinking below the 30, is 2 ft. wide composed of spar intermixed with granite. In the 30, west of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar and granite; in the 30 east the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and good stones of ore, a very kindly lode. In the 20 east the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, and good stones of yellow copper ore; the lode in the 20 west is small and unproductive. In the 10 east the lode is 20 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and is promising for improvement. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20 west yields 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the adit, east of Field's shaft, is small and poor. In the adit south of shaft the ground is very hard.—Enthoven's Lode: In the stopes in bottom of the adit level, west of cross-cut, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 25l. per fm. In the rise over the back of the adit level, towards King's shaft, the ground is hard and wet; we have from 9 to 12 ft. to drive to hole. On Saturday last we commenced to bore a hole in the bottom of King's shaft, and have bored it 8 feet, but have been retarded by the water; we think we shall hole in a short time.

TREHILL.—H. Rickard, Jan. 20: We have now reached the wall of the lode at our 50 fm. level, west from old sump-shaft; we have only pricked into it about 6 in., and find it composed principally of spar, capel, mundic, with strings of copper ore. As we progress in cutting through I will advise you accordingly. We have broken some good stones of copper ore driving west on the lode that was left standing to the south-west from western shaft, the lode being large, and exceedingly promising. The tribute pitches are yielding a fair quantity of copper ore, and of moderate quality. We shall commence dressing forthwith.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Jan. 18: The lode in the 144 fm. level end, east of Cole's engine-shaft, contains more ore, and worth about 5l. per fm. In the 134 fm. level end east the lode is worth 5l. per fm.; this end is now 5 fms. behind the sump-winze, where the lode is improved in value. The 134 fm. level end west is worth 12l. per fm. The sump-winze sinking below the 124 is worth 20l. per fm. The lode in the rise above the 124, west of engine-shaft, is worth 12l. per fm. The first stope east of sump-winze is worth 15l. per fm. The second stope is worth 10l. per fm. The stope west of sump-winze is worth 12l. per fm. The stope in back of the 134 is worth 12l. per fm.

— T. Richards, Jan. 23: The lode in the end of the 144, east of Cole's engine-shaft, is principally composed of mundic. In the 144 cross-cut, driving north (5 fms. east of shaft), we have discovered more lode, which contains copper ore; but until more is opened upon the lode it would be useless to report upon its value. In the end of the 134 east the lode is worth 5l. per fm. In the end of the 134 west the lode is worth 12l. per fm. The sump-winze is worth 10l. per fm. The first stope east of sump-winze is worth 10l. per fm. The second stope east of sump-winze is worth 10l. per fm. The stope west of sump-winze is worth 12l. per fm. The rise in the back of the 124, west of engine-shaft, is worth 12l. per fathom. The stope east of the 124 cross-cut is worth 8l. per fathom.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, Jan. 23: The lode in the 100, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, is worth 3l. per fathom. The lode in the 100, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 2l. per fm. The lode in the 90, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 3l. per fathom. At Hollow's shaft, sinking below the 30, no change to notice. The lode in the 30, east of Hollow's shaft, is unproductive. The lode in the 30, east of Michell's flat-rod shaft, is worth 4l. per fm. The lode in the 30, west of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 6l. per fm.—New Lode: The lode in the 60, east of the cross-cut north, is worth 2l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 60, west of the cross-cut north, is worth 3l. 10s. per fm. In the 100, cross-cut north, no change to notice. In the 60 fm. level, cross-cut south, there is no change to notice.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE UNITED.—J. Webb, Jan. 21: We have been sinking the engine-shaft below the 170, 3 fms. west of its line, where we had good ground; but finding that become very hard, we shall now beat forth this stope to get in a line with the real shaft, and then sink it on its course. This stope may require about two or three weeks to complete. In one of the stopes in the bottom of the 170 we have a good lode, worth 20l. per fm.; the other stopes are just as they have been for some weeks past. We have completed the 170 to the old engine-shaft, and are going on east of that shaft to take up the eastern water; we hope to do this and drain the deep sink in about three weeks from this time; we shall then have arrived to the very bottom, where it has always been reported of a rich lode being left off 55 years ago. The general work of the mine is going on well, and no trouble in keeping the water. We sold last week 406l. 14s. 9d. worth of tin, being last month's produce.

TREWEATHA.—J. Scoble, Jan. 21: The lode in the 30 is 2½ ft. wide, worth at present 4 cwts. of lead per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine since last week's report.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Jan. 18: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 25, is from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide—a mass of mundic which is alive for tin, and underlying north; the ground is also looking very congenial, hence I am expecting a change for the better. The lode in the 25 west is very much improved; it is 1 ft. wide, and producing good work for tin; as far as we can see of it, it is worth 10l. per fathom; this is getting back under the first tin discovered in the 15, which we think looks cheering.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Jan. 21: In the 110, driving south of the engine-shaft, the lode is about 2 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, blende, and yellow copper ore, but not to value; we have finished cutting plat at this level. In the 100, north of the same shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, barytes, with stones of blende throughout; in the same level, south of the shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, hard, and unproductive. In the 90, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is still large, yielding blende and solid stones of ore, ground favourable for progress. In the 60, south of Clay's shaft, we are driving a cross-cut east to see if there be any more lode standing in that direction. In the new adit, east of Nante, the lode is getting smaller, and the ground harder than usual; it carries two good walls, and shows indications of a lead-bearing character. We have had frost and snow lately, but we are well on with our work for the dressing, &c., against the sampling on Saturday next.

WENDRON UNITED.—W. Pascoe, Jan. 23: In the 52, on south lode, 7½ fms. east of south shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm., and promising further improvement. In the 42 fm. level, 46½ fms. east of south shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. In the 42 fm. level, 16½ fms. west of cross-course, the lode is 6 in. wide, yielding good tinwork; this end is about 3½ fms. behind the tin ground driven through in the 32, which is worth 10l. per fm. for about 20 fms. in length, consequently we anticipate an improved lode in the 42 ere long. In the 32 fm. level, 72 fms. east of cross-course, the lode at present is small and unproductive. In a winze sinking under this level, 6 fms. behind the end, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. In the 32 fm. level, 44½ fms. west of cross-course, the lode is divided into branches, all of which are producing tin, together worth 4l. per fm. We are working two stopes over this level, the lode in each is worth 10l. per fm. In the 52, on Bolitho's lode, 27 fms. east of cross-course, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stamping work of low quality. In a stope over this level the lode is worth 8l. per fathom. The conduit lode, recently intersected in the 32 cross-cut south, is opened on 8 ft.; it is full 3 ft. wide, and worth 15l. per fm.; this lode will form a junction with the south caunter, 12 fms. east of the present end; to this point we attach great importance. The engine and stamping machinery are working very satisfactorily, and in three or four days we hope to set 12 additional frames to work, which will enable us to increase our returns of tin.

WENTNOR (Pantasa).—J. Kemp, Jan. 23: The 92, east of Grosvenor shaft, is being pushed on as fast as possible, and the men have made good progress during the week, having driven through 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. of ground. The lode is large, carrying with it a well-defined footwall, and producing some nice lumps of ore, with every indication favourable to a deposit of lead; in fact, in all my experience I never saw a more beautiful lode, and my opinion is that we only require energy and active working to ensure a good mine; this will be secured by pushing on this level east as fast as possible, until it meets the north and south lode (Lord Hill). In the 64 I have continued my explorations, but have not set any bargain, as I am desirous to put men on tribute if possible. I have broken some magnificent stones of ore this week, one of which, weighing 93 lbs., I got yesterday from the back of this level, and will to-morrow forward to your offices: of itself it will be a sufficient proof that great deposits of ore exist close by; indeed, the more I see of the mine the more I like it, and I have no doubt we shall presently possess some of the riches which our neighbours share so abundantly from the mines around us.

WEST BRYN GWIOG.—John Lloyd: The cross-cut driven north has not met with any signs of the lode yet; the measures are still favourable. In the rise above the 65 west the lode seems regular, and produces some trifle of ore in loose sandy ground.

WEST DEVON CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, Jan. 23: The lode in the rise in back of the 40 is yielding good saving work to the amount of 1 ton of ore per fm., and showing indications of further improvement. The progress being made in extending the 40 east is very satisfactory, and the stratification of the most congenial description. All our machinery is in good working condition.

WEST KAME (Lochwinnoch).—C. Henwood, Jan. 21: Operations were commenced about five months since, in which time a great deal of preliminary and very expensive work has been done. Having opened up and secured the deep adit level for 60 fms. in length, cleared, collared up, and securely timbered the shafts, erected dressing-sheds, smiths and carpenters' shops, count-house, &c., sunk shode-pits and trial shafts on the backs of the lodes to prove their continuance, bearings, and underlies; and various other preparatory works, which will enable us to lay out all our future operations so as to prove the lodes at the least possible cost, and at the points most likely to be remunerative. The sett, which is more than a quarter of a mile from east to west, contains three known east and west lodes, which are the same as those now being wrought at the adjoining mine (Lochwinnoch Consols), and from which, in the short period of eight months, 600 tons of copper ore, some of it realising 10l. per ton, have been sold. In the West Kame sett operations have been mainly directed to the development of the north lode, which is of a masterly character, and the champion lode of the district, being from 7 ft. to 10 ft. wide, with well-defined walls, and underlying south 2½ to 3½ ft. per fm., carrying its head 12° to the south of east. This lode has been proved by costeaning pits, shafts, and an adit level for 200 or 300 fms. in length, and at all points where opened on it maintains its masterly character, its composition near the surface being a kindly copper gossan and spar, well mixed with grey oxide and green carbonate of copper, in some places, at the shallow depth of 2 or 3 fms., in paying quantities. As depth is attained, as proved in the adit level, the ore increases in value and quantity, copper ore having been sold from this level yielding from 5l. 6s. as a minimum to upwards of 9l. per ton. The two other lodes being nearly parallel, and but a few fathoms apart, and having the same underlie (as proved in the Lochwinnoch Consols), can be worked in conjunction with the north lode, at very little extra expense. For the future development of the mine I should recommend a steam-engine of from 30 to 40-horse power to be erected, for the purpose of laying open the ground near the Lochwinnoch Consols boundary, where there is no doubt large deposits of copper will be found; a crusher may be attached, which, with a few jigging-machines, will enable us to increase our returns at less cost, and at a higher price per ton. From the nature and character of the lodes, and the fact that returns have already been made, and can still be made, to help the cost until the machinery is erected, my opinion is that in a short time after that work is completed, so as to return ore at the lowest cost, and to lay open the ground in the eastern part of the sett, the mine will become permanently profitable to the shareholders.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—H. G. Webb, Jan. 23: I see but little alteration in the lode since last week in the 65 end; there is a little tin, and a promising lode. The 55 end east is looking a little better, and yielding good stones of tin. The stopes and pitches are without much alteration. We have 14 stamps heads at work, and hope soon to have six more. The engine, &c. is working well.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Jan. 20: The part of the lode carried in the 150 east is still chiefly gossan and ribs of capel, containing a little grey copper ore and silver; water percolates very strong from the present end. The 150 west is suspended for the time, and the men put to drive the cross-cut through the lode in the 160. The 162 west is suspended, and the men are engaged driving the 162 east, where the part of the lode carried is 5 ft. wide, and on the footwall about 18 in. wide, and contains gossan, prian, soft quartz, and a little grey ore, a very promising part.

WEST SILVER BANK.—R. Williams, Jan. 20: The shaft is down from surface 7 fms. 1 ft., and the ground good for progress; there has been for the last few days a large vugh in the lode, but with this exception its nature and general features are the same as at the date of my last report. The wheel-pit is about half built, but now the weather is too severe to proceed.

WEST TOLGUS.—Jan. 22: South Lode: In Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 40, the lode has not been taken down since the last report. The lode in the 65, west of Wheal Raven shaft, is 4 ft. wide, of peach, mundic, jack, crumbly spar, and fine stones of ore—a very kindly-looking lode.—North Lode: In the 40, east of the cross-cut, the lode is from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and has a promising appearance. The lode in the 50, east of the cross-cut, is 4 feet wide, spotted with copper ore, but not to value. The ground in the 50 cross-cut, driving north from the south lode, is easy. We have sampled to-day 52 tons of copper ore, and think it of better quality than the last we sold.

WEST WENDRON CONSOLS.—R. Kendall, Jan. 18: The engine-shaft is sunk about 15 ft. below the 10; the lode and ground is without any alteration. At the flat-rod shaft we have been cutting ground north of the lode, &c., and sunk the shaft 4 ft.; the lode has not been taken down this week.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—G. R. Odgers, J. D. Osborn, Jan. 17: There has been no lode taken down in the 58 since the last report, but seeing the bunch of ore in the winze below the 48, we are expecting to meet with it at this level daily. The lode in back of the 48 is worth from 6l. to 8l. per fm., and looking kindly. The stope in bottom of the winze below the 48 is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking east of the above is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore, although not enough to value. Charles's shaft is up 7 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. above the 48, and which we hope will be holed to the 38 by the 25th ult. The rise above the 38 is up 5 fms. 1 ft., and which we hope will be hold to the 28 by the first week in February. The ground in the 28 fm. level cross-cut north is without any alteration, but letting out a quantity of water. Charles's shaft is up 5 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. above the 20, the ground being of a stiffish killas. The adit cross-cut is extended north to within 6 ft. of the shaft, and which we calculate will take another week before we shall be in a position to rise against it. There is no alteration in the cross-cut on Park shaft calling for any remark.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Jan. 22: In the 90 east the lode continues 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; the same will apply to the 90, driving west. In the 80 west the lode is much the same as last reported, 2 ft. wide, saving work; in the same level east the lode is small and unproductive. In the 70 east the lode has not been taken down this week. The rise in back of the 70 produces 4 tons per fm., and the pitches and stopes continue good. We hope to sample more ore next time than was sampled last.

WHEAL CARADON.—F. Pryor, J. Brown, Jan. 15: The engine-shaft will have to be sunk 9 ft. more before reaching the 50, after which we shall case and divide the shaft, and cut a plat for drawing the stuff. I am glad to say we have broken good stones of ore out of the lode to-day. The 40, west of cross-cut, on south lode, contains a pretty deal of mundic and capel, and is in a congenial stratum of ground for mineral. We are still driving the 40 cross-cut south in search of lodes. The lobby, or adit level west, on Mary's lode, presents to-day a much better appearance than I ever saw it do before; the lode is composed principally of gossan and mundic. I am rather sanguine as to the result. On approaching the new or trial shaft, the lode is similar in appearance to that mentioned in former reports, and the distance to reach the said shaft will be about 12 fathoms. The engine, with the other machinery, is in good working order, and I am pleased to see the change taking place in the appearance of the lode, and am of opinion that it will be attended with ultimate success.

WHEAL CONCORD.—H. Luke, Jan. 23: The shaft is down between 11 and 12 fms. deep under the 10; about 9 ft. more I hope we shall hole to the 20, drain off the water, and enable us to push on east through the lead ground; the tributers are dressing their lead. The water-wheel is still keeping the water out of the 20.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, Jan. 23: The engine-shaft is sunk 4 ft., the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing capels, mundic, and copper ore intermixed. The cross-cut north from the 60 west has been driven 3 fms., is letting down much water, and getting near the lode; present price, 4l. 15s. per fm. The cross-cut south from the 60 east has been driven 2 fms. 4 ft., a small branch intersected, producing stones of copper, not to value; price, 6l. per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 34 west, in the old workings, is sunk 10 ft.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work, and bids fair to improve. The tributors in the bottom of the 48 east are getting wages, but the pitch in the back of the 48 is poor.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, sen., Jan. 18: The lode in the 40, west of engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with occasional stones of yellow copper ore. The ground in the 40 cross-cut south has been a little harder, but is now become more favourable for driving.

WHEAL DAMSEL.—R. Pryor, sen., H. Harvey, Jan. 17: Setting Report: The 50 fm. level cross-cut to clear south of the engine-shaft, by three men and three boys, for 25 fms. extent, at 6s. per fm.; to make the same 3½ ft. wide, by 7 ft. high, in order to give good ventilation to explore the south lodes; this is an important point, and shall be pushed on with all possible dispatch.—King's Shaft: The lode in the 40, west from the cross-cut, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, prian, and spar; set to drive by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.—Tremayne's Lode: A stope in bottom of the deep adit level, east and west from winze, by six men, at 4l. per fm.; the lode is 20 in. wide, and worth about 15l. per fm. In consequence of the stopes being a great distance from the shaft, and the air very bad, we are compelled to give an extra price for stoping, but if properly ventilated, we could have the same work done for about 2l. per fm., and seeing this lode all in whole ground from this level, 50 fms. to surface, and no level below, we should recommend the resuming of Dunsterville's shaft at once, which can now be communicated to the adit level for a little expense; this is a very important point, and when accomplished will open up some good orey ground.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East: In the 92 west, the ground is a little easier for driving. In the 81 west, there has been nothing done to the lode as yet west of the caunter. In the 61 west, the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, and is a very promising lode. In Peter's stope, below the 61 west, the lode is worth 5 tons of ore per fm., and in Small's stope the lode is worth 5 tons of ore per fm. In Forrest's winze, below the 50 west, the lode is worth 6 tons of ore per fm. for length of winze, 9 feet. In the 40, west of Uren's rise, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 east we are driving by the side of the lode. In Richard's stope, below the 40 east, the lode is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. In No. 4 rise, in the back of the 50 east, the lode is improved, and is worth at present 16l. per fm., and promising much further improvement; this is in whole to surface. In Bray's cross-cut south, 50 east, we are pushing on as fast as the nature of the ground will admit: also at all other points we are making fair progress with our next sampling, which we hope, if things go on according to present promise, will come up to about 290 tons.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Jan. 18: The lode in the 110 west is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, &c., with stones of ore; this end is improving, and we are expecting a change, as it is approaching some orey ground that went below the 100. The lode in the 100 west is smaller than it was, letting out water, and yielding good work for copper—from ½ to 1 ton to the fathom. The lode in the 90 west is nearly 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and peach, with yellow and grey ore; this is a kindly lode, and opening tribute ground. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80 west is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan and quartz, with stones of ore. In the 80 west the lode is 6 in. wide, alive for ore. There is no alteration in the ground in the 80 cross-cut. We hope to sample, on Tuesday, about 35 tons of ore, some of which will be of good quality.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—Jan. 23: Fisher's Lode: Annie's engine-shaft is down 6 fms. under the 20; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 25l. per fm. In the 20, east of this shaft, the lode is worth 5l. per fm. In the end east of flat-rod shaft the lode is small and poor; in the end west the lode is improved, worth 12l. per fm. In the winze in the bottom of this shaft the lode is worth 15l. per fm. In the winze west of Grylls' shaft the lode is worth 12l. per fm. In the end driving east at the 10 the lode will just pay for driving. In the stope in the back of the adit the lode is worth 10l. per fm.—Georgia Lode: The stope in the bottom of the adit is suspended for the present, by reason of the shaftmen getting so near the level. The two stopes in back of the adit are worth on an average 15l. per fm. Our sale of tinstuff on the 17th inst. amounted to 711l. 19s. 4d.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—W. Williams: Jan. 23: Gowan's Lode: The lode in Wickett's shaft, sinking below the 50, is worth 9l. per fm.; price for sinking, 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 50 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 7l. per fm.; price for driving, 2l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 50 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 6l. per fm.; price for driving, 2l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 40 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 5l. per fm.; price for driving, 4l. 10s. per fm. In the 40 end, west of Wickett's shaft, the lode is in two parts, containing a little tin; price for driving 4l. 10s. per fm. This lode is opening out very well, and the pitches are improved; our returns are increasing. We are looking forward for an improvement at Giesler's engine-shaft, in South Russoe lode; we are also cross-cutting at the old engine-shaft, where we expect to cut a productive lode.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—R. Pryor, jun., J. Nicholas, W. Higgins, Jan. 22: Engine-Shaft: In the 100 east the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 8l. per fathom; this end is letting out a large quantity of water, and has a better appearance to-day than it has ever shown before. This level has been extended 6 fms. 1 ft. since our last general meeting. In the 90 east the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 7l. per fathom; this end is now in the cross-course, which will no doubt heave the lode south, thus accounting for its decrease in value; past quarter's driving, 4 fathoms 3 feet. In the 82 east the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 7l. per fathom; this end is not yet out of the influence of the course-coure which heaved the lode south 9 feet; driven the last three months 7 fathoms 2 feet. In the 72 east the lode in the winze sinking below this level, which is down about 3 fathoms, is small and poor. We are pushing on the sinking of this winze with all possible speed, in order to ventilate this and the level below. Our tribute department in this part of the mine is looking better than for some time past.—Holgate's Shaft: In the 65 west the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 8l. per fm. We have lately met with an increased quantity of water at this point, which we are inclined to think will shortly drain the level above, where there is some good tin ground; during the last quarter this end has been driven 4 fms. 1 ft. In the 54 west the lode west of the eastern cross-cut is 18 inches wide, and worth 6l. per fathom; this end has opened up some good tribute ground. We have about 6 fathoms further to drive to reach the western cross-cut, at which point this lode has been seen from to the south of the old level, and 19 fathoms of the lode cut in the western cross-cut. The driving of this level should be carried on with vigour, as it will give us better ventilation for exploring; the new lode driven last quarter 6 fathoms 3 feet. The 54 western cross-cut has been driven south of the old level 25 fathoms, and has passed through several small branches, some of which contained rich stones of tin. At this point we have cut the lode, it being 3 feet wide, and worth 15l. per fathom, with a good appearance. We have within the last three months driven this cross-cut 10 fathoms, and opened about 3 feet to the west of cross-cut on this lode. The 44 west we have set to four men to clear out, where there is a lode 1 foot wide; this end is about 14 fathoms to the east of the western 54 cross-cut, and according to the present underlie of the new lode must be about 25 fathoms to its north. In conclusion we beg to say that we consider the cutting of the lode in the 54 cross-cut to be an important feature, the same being all in tin ground, and we are of unanimous opinion that it is the Old Wheal Kitty lode, which was hove south by the influence of a caunter lode about 30 fathoms to the east of this cross-cut; to the east of this caunter this lode made large and rich deposits of tin in the upper levels, and to the west of which many trials have been made by short cross-cuts, but by their not being driven far enough south failed in reaching the main part of the lode. We will recommend the driving east and west of cross-cut on this lode with all possible dispatch, that we may arrive at a right conclusion as to the bearing, &c., of this lode, so as to ascertain the most suitable places for putting out cross-cuts at the different levels, to insersect the same by carrying on the other different points now in operation. We believe the day is not very far distant when we shall see a balance on the right side of the book.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Jan. 22: The lode in the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 11l. per fm. In the 160 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom; in the same level, south of Clymo's shaft, it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. The 150, south of Clymo's shaft, is suspended for the present, having intersected the slide. Clymo's shaft is sunk 13 fms. under the 160. There is nothing new in the 110 southo the slide. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as they have for some time past.

WHEAL NELSON.—W. H. Reynolds, S. Lean, Jan. 22: In the 44 west the north and middle part of the lode are united, now 2 feet wide, of a very kindly character, and in a beautiful channel of clay-slate. From present appearances the south part will fall into it in a few feet further driving. In the eastern end nothing is done for the week, the men having been employed at surface. In the cross-cut south, in this level, the men have cut into the capels of the lode about 7 feet; it is very hard and wet, but we hope we shall soon get into the lode, and we may add that, having strong yellow copper ore in the capels, we think there is a fair chance of finding it productive. In reference to a shaft, we think it time that one should be commenced further west to ventilate the mine, and through which to bring away the stuff from the western end. A cross-cut from Kenworthy's shaft will be too long, the south lode bearing more south of west than at first appeared, and we think it advisable to sink one that will take the south lode about the 44 and 60 fms. west of present shaft, in this lode. There being no immediate necessity for pushing on the last-named shaft, we advise suspending it until a communication is effected with the new shaft, when it can be resumed to better advantage.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, Jan. 18: The sinking of Cremorne engine-shaft continues to progress satisfactorily. No. 4 lode in the 15, east of this shaft, is 2½ feet wide, composed of peach, quartz, and fluor-spar, a kindly lode. The ground in the cross-cut, south of No. 4 lode, is very easy for driving. Carter's shaft is now down 12 feet below the 15; in the early part of the week the shaftmen will commence

to cut ground for bearer and cistern for the 10-in. lift, which we hope to fix by the end of next week; after this is done, and the flat-rods connected to the pumping-engine, we hope to make much better progress in sinking this shaft. No. 4 lode, driving east of Carter's shaft, is 3½ feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, prian, and producing saving work for tin, a splendid-looking lode. We are driving the 15 east of Carter's shaft, on the north part of No. 3 lode, where it is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, oxide of iron, and a little tin, but not sufficient to value. We intend to drive a few fathoms further on the north part, and then cut through the south part of the lode. No. 3 lode, in the 15, west of Carter's shaft, is 3 feet wide, rather slow of progress, in consequence of a hard sparry branch coming out from the north, which has fallen into the lode; this we regard as a temporary change. The ground in the cross-cut will be ready to get the flat-rods connected to the pumping-engine in eight or ten days, weather favourable.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, R. Sincock, Jan. 18: Watson's shaft is sunk about 7 fms. below the 22; the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a good branch of tin, 3 in. wide. The lode in the 22 east is not so large as last week, now 8 in. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 22 west is small; this end is for the present suspended. Four of the men have commenced stoping in the back of the 22 east, and two are put in the winze sinking under the 12 east, in which the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the cross-cut is about 12 in. wide, and producing a little tin. The men will continue to drive east and west to see if it improves.

WHEAL SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, Jan. 22: No change has taken place in the adit level since I wrote you last; lode 4 ft. wide.

WHEAL SICILY.—J. Symons, Jan. 22: We can keep the water very well, with the wheel working about 6½ strokes per minute. We have had a run in the back of the level, at the junction of the east and west lode, and some good stones of lead have run down with the rubble; a few days will secure this, when we shall resume driving the ends with all possible speed. The adit end on the east lode is driven about 13 fms. south of the old drivage; the lode is 12 in. wide, composed of gossan, spar, prian, and mundic, but not yet in settled ground; the end is now beginning to make backs, and in driving into the hill I have no doubt we shall soon find an improvement in this part. The wheel and pitwork are in good working order.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Jan. 18: At the boundary engine-shaft in the 133 east, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 4*l.* per fm., with a favourable appearance for improvement as we advance. In the 123, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the north branch in the present end is declined, and gone small east of the flookan; the men are now driving south, and we think the main branch is in that direction, from the water coming, and other indications. At the skip-shaft, sinking under the same level, on Allen's branch, the branch is disordered and split in several parts, yielding a little low price tinstuff; in the 113, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is improving, worth 8*l.* per fm.; in the cross-cut, north of the same level, there is no change to notice; the stopes in back and bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 12*l.* per fm.; in the 103, east of same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 12*l.* per fm., with a very favourable appearance; the stope in back of the same level is worth 12*l.* per fm.; the men opening skip-shaft in back of the same level, and below the 113, are progressing as fast as the nature of the work will allow. At the new engine-shaft the bearers for the two plunger-lifts are fixed; we have now four men cutting ground for cisterns, doors, &c., which we hope will be finished next week; immediately after we shall send down the pumps, rods, &c. [Since writing the above, we have discovered a good branch of tin in the 123 cross-cut, south-east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch; its value we will give in our next report.]

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Jan. 22: The lode in the 85 east is still improving, and now yields 1 ton of good ore per fm. No other change since last report.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Jan. 22: The part of the lode we are carrying in the 40 west is poor, the lode here being large (12 feet wide), it is more than probable we are leaving the main part of the lode standing, either to the north or south; this we shall be obliged to prove by cross-cutting the lode, which we intend doing shortly. In the 40 east we have already begun a cross-cut, but the main part of the lode has not yet been cut. Our chances are good in each of these levels; there is a good shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 30, east and west of the shaft. The winze sinking below this level, east of shaft, is down 3 fms.; that part of the lode we are carrying is producing 2½ tons per fm.; the 30 west is yielding from 2 to 3 tons per fm., and the lode looking very promising here; we have driven through a continuous shoot of ore for 18 fms., worth on the average fully 3 tons per fathom. The two stopes east and west of shaft, in the back of the 30, are each yielding 5 tons per fathom. Our progress is slow in sinking the new engine-shaft, owing to the surface water. We are about to erect the horse-whim on this shaft, when we hope to make better progress. The foundation for the engine-house is not yet taken out; the weather has made against us, but we hope to have it out in time for the masons to commence on the day fixed.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In my letter in last week's Journal I stated two gales were due—on the 20th and 22d; these gales, although of a local character, appear to have been rather severe. Gales are again due on the 25th, and about the 29th and 30th, with unsettled and foggy weather from this to the end of the month. For the information of your readers, I beg to state we shall have a comparatively early spring.

G. SHEPHERD, C.E.,
Author of "The Climate of England."

Throgmorton-street, E.C., Jan. 23.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, only seven fresh ships having arrived, and the weather being frosty, house coals met a free sale at an advance of 3d. to 6d. per ton; Hartley's were also in demand, at 3d. per ton advance. Manufacturers' steady, at previous prices. Best house coal, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; Hartley's, 15s. to 16s.; manufacturers', 12s. to 14s. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 14 arrivals. The change to mild weather caused a dull business in house coals, at last day's prices. Hartley's were in fair request, at fully previous values. Manufacturers' steady, and without alteration in price.—On Friday there were only three arrivals. The mildness of the weather operated unfavourably upon the market, and business was dull in all descriptions, at Wednesday's prices. Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s.; Shincliffe Wallsend, 15s. 3d. per ton: 5 cargoes unsold; 20 ships at sea.

THE COAL TRADE.—The total shipments of coal, foreign and coastwise, last year are estimated at 19,161,615 tons, as compared with 18,159,488 tons in 1860, and 17,218,972 tons in 1859.

LARGE FUEL CONTRACT.—The Zaragoza and Barcelona Railway require the supply of 14,400 tons of Newcastle coke, 7200 tons of (coal in cakes) patent fuel, 400 tons of Smith's coal, and 450 tons Newcastle coal.

AMMAN COLLIERY COMPANY.—The directors of this undertaking have issued notices to close the list of applications for shares on Wednesday next, for the London district, and on Thursday for the country. In the week now concluded transactions have occurred daily on the Stock Exchange, at from ¼ to 1 prem.

FORTUNATE MINERS.—We stated a few weeks ago that Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and their friends had bought the Dyliffe Mine about three years ago for 24,000*l.*, and bound themselves to lay out 10,000*l.* more, the result being that they were now making a profit of 1000*l.* per month. We may state that these mines are on the same lode as Esgair-hir and Esgair-ffraith Mines, which yielded such enormous returns about 160 years ago, and which are now worked by the Cardigan Consols Company. At the former period the price of lead was half what it is now, and the best practical authorities are confident that only capital is required to render them now exceedingly profitable.

INCREASED STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—An influential company is in course of formation, with a capital of 750,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, for the purpose of establishing second-class overland communication between this country and our Indian empire. The promoters explain that the necessity for increased accommodation cannot be more fully shown than by the fact that the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the only one at present in existence, are, even at the present high rate of passage money, frequently so crowded that that company are compelled to put on extra vessels, and even then passengers are compelled to secure their berths for some months before hand. It is to remove this cause of complaint that the BRITISH AND EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY has been projected, and it is considered that the second-class passenger traffic, and the large quantity of freight which would be sent to and from India overland, were lower rates established, would ensure the shareholders a handsome return upon their outlay.

PETROLEUM IN GRANITE.—At the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. Binney exhibited a specimen of granite containing petroleum, sent to him by Mr. James Yates, F.R.S., of London. He stated that he had communicated to the Society an account of petroleum from peat bogs, so as to show that such substances were now in the process of formation, but he had never before heard of petroleum having been found in granite. Mr. Yates stated in his letter to Mr. Binney "that he could find no specimens similar to his either in the museums at the Geological Society or in Jermyn-street." Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., was well acquainted with the specimens, and thinks that they are now extremely rare. He has sent Mr. Yates the only record he could find about this substance, stating that about 30 years ago there was discovered in the great copper lode at Carharrack, at the depth of 70 or 80 fms., a quantity of bitumen, dispersed throughout the substance of the lode and the contiguous growan. Mr. Yates obtained his specimen in 1818, and it is mentioned in "Aiken's Mineralogy," 1815, p. 60, so that its discovery is of older date than 30 years ago. Copper and tin ores accompany the bitumen. There is no coal in Cornwall, on which account Mr. Hunt thought this bitumen could not be of vegetable origin, but formed by the chemical carbonates of mineral or gaseous matter. All the accounts state that it was found in mineral veins passing through the granite. Mr. Binney said that all bitumens or petroleums, so far as yet known, were formed from organic substances, and no instance was known of any having been formed from brute matter, whether mineral or gaseous. Although the lode in which the bitumen or petroleum was found did occur in granite, it was not necessarily of great antiquity, as the lode might have been formed at a comparatively modern period, and the bitumen introduced at that time.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, January 24, 1862.

COPPER.	£ s. d.
Best selected....p. ton	110 10 0— —
Tough cake..... „	107 10 0— —
Tile ..... „	107 10 0— —
Burra Burra .... „	101 10 0—(Nom.)
Copiapo ..... „	— — —
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0 1 2 — —
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 2 — —
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0 1 0 — —
Bottoms ..... „	0 1 1 — —
Old (Exchange) .... „	0 0 10¼— —

IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6 5 0— —
Ditto, to arrive	5 17 6— 6 0 0
Nail rods	7 0 0— —
„ Stafford. in London	7 0 0— 7 10 0
Bars ditto	7 5 0— 8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8 10 0— 9 0 0
Sheets, single	9 0 0— 9 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 0 0— 4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0 0— 5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5 0 0— —
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 10 0— —
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 0 0— 5 2 6
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11 10 0-12 0 0
To arrive	11 10 0— —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 8 0— 2 18 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	— — —
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	— — —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3 10 0— 3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	— — —

LEAD.	
English Pig	21 5 0-21 10 0
Ditto sheet	21 0 0— —
Ditto red lead	22 10 0— —
Ditto white	28 10 0-30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	22 10 0-23 0 0
Spanish	19 10 0— —

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	10d.–11d.
Wire	10½d.– —
Tubes	10¾d.–11¼d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	— — —
„ (hammered).	16 0 0-17 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	17 10 0-18 0 0
English, Spring	18 0 0-23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0— —
„ Spindle	30 0 0— —
QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	18 5 0— —
To arrive	18 0 0-18 10 0

ZINC.	
In sheets	23 0 0— —

TIN.	
English, blocks	120 0 0— —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	121 0 0— —
Ditto, Refined	122 0 0— —
Banca	124 0 0— —
Straits	120 0 0— —

TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 8 0– 1 9 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 14 0– 1 15 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 4 6– 1 6 6
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 11 0– 1 13 0
IC Coke ..... „	1 2 0– 1 2 6
IX Ditto..... „	1 8 0– 1 8 6
Canada plates ....p. ton	12 10 0-13 0 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Yellow Metal Sheathing .... p. lb. 10d.	
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	6 12 6– 6 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market has not been able to maintain the improved position which it assumed immediately after the peaceful settlement of our late difficulty with America. Prices, for the most part, manifest weakness, sellers and holders finding great difficulty in making sales to any extent. This state of things can be accounted for by the great falling off in the demand for export. The Indian markets are still heavily stocked; the same may be said of Australia. The Mediterranean trade is also extremely quiet; and with America all business in metals has ever since the breaking out of the civil war been insignificant. What with the tardiness and uncertainty of obtaining payments, and the heavy prohibitive duties levied under the Morrill Tariff, but a very chimerical profit can be realised on shipments thither, though the stocks in the American markets are greatly diminished, and consequently high prices ruling.

COPPER.—English descriptions are sluggishly inclined, both manufactured and new being difficult to dispose of; though sellers would be willing to accept reduced rates, buyers restricting their purchases to the actual orders which from time to time come into their hands, and these, though mostly very small, are, however, eagerly taken under price by sellers. The fixed rate remains at 12d. per lb. for manufactured, and 107*l.* 10s. for coke, tile, and ingot; these quotations must now be considered nominal. Foreign is also very slow of sale, but being held in tolerably strong hands, it is not forced to any extent on the market. A small quantity of Burra Burra changed hands during the week at about 101*l.* to 101*l.* 10s.; Kapunda is held for 103*l.*; Spanish, 90*l.*; Chili in Liverpool, 91*l.* Yellow metal is in fair request; selling price not much above 9d. per lb., or 1d. under fixed rates.

IRON.—No improvement is yet observable in the demand for railway bars, and prices remain unchanged. Merchant bars are in ordinry request at 5*l.* 2s. 6d. in Wales, and 5*l.* 17s. 6d. to 6*l.*, f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire makes, of best quality, are a little more enquired for. Orders mostly for only small quantities. For inferior descriptions buyers can almost make their own terms; manufacturers are scarcely able to find enough work to keep their mills going. Swedish bars have been in moderate request during the week; the transactions have been mostly, however, at prices favourable to buyers, who just now can only be tempted to operate by low rates. Scotch pigs have rallied a trifle from the lowest point, and are now quoted, mixed numbers, 48s. 3d.

LEAD.—The market for English pig has improved, dealers having bought more freely during the week. Prices have stiffened to 20*l.* 10s. for ordinary soft quality, and 21*l.* 5s. to 21*l.* 10s. for superior brands. There is, also, a better enquiry for shot and sheets than for several weeks past; orders are mostly for small quantities, and given out at full rates. Spanish pig, 19*l.* 10s.

SPELTER.—Only a limited business is doing in this metal; holders are anxious to keep up an appearance of firmness, and do not, therefore, press sales, but the market is not equal to their quotations—18*l.* 5s.; and, judging from the absence of *bona fide* demand, and the heavy stock, lower rather than advanced rates may be anticipated.

ZINC steady, at the reduced price of 23*l.*

TIN.—No alteration has taken place in fixed rates of English since our last report, and a fair average demand exists both for shipment and home consumption. Foreign wears just at present rather a gloomy appearance. Holders mostly seem to entertain a good opinion of the ultimate recovery of this market; and many holders, therefore, refrain from offering parcels at the present rates. Fine Straits quoted 120*l.*; sale of "good merchantable" reported at 119*l.*; Banca 124*l.*; declined in Holland to 74 florins, market dull.

TIN-PLATES remain quiet; prices have undergone no alteration since our last quotations.

STEEL.—In Swedish keg and faggot extensive sales have been made for shipment during the season; prices remain firm. Higher rates are anticipated in course of the present year, owing to the principal quantity having been already bought for arrival. The entire make of the ÆB—which is the well-known favourite brand for the Indian markets—for the whole year has been disposed of through Messrs. Pelly, Boyle, and Co., the metal brokers of this city.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been very buoyant indeed; and the demand for good dividend mines, which we noticed last week, still continues; and while a large amount of stock is daily absorbed by the investing portion of the public, prices advance, and holders are less disposed to sell. There have also been more enquiries for lower-priced shares, and in some of them a considerable amount of business has been done. The standard for copper ore was down on Thursday, chiefly owing to the Devon Consols sale; but we do not anticipate any decline in copper, while tin is firmer, and the embargo has been taken off the exportation of lead. These things, with the abundance of money, and the increasing favour of the public towards good 10 per cent. dividend mines, look well for the continuance of a prosperous market. The mines to which the greatest attention has been devoted are East Caradon, East Carn Brea, South Caradon, Marke Valley, Providence Mines, Wheal Margaret, North Treskerby, Wheal Basset, South Frances, Wheal Trelawny, West Seton, New Seton, Great Wheal Fortune, Wheal Uny, Wheal Union, North Roskear, Carn Camborne, West Rose Down, North Downs, South Tolgus, Tincroft, Treloweth, Crebor, Wendron Consols, and a few others. Alfred Consols shares have been a little more enquired for, at ⅛ to ¼, and we hear there is an improvement in the mine. East Carn Brea shares have been very largely dealt in, considerable purchases having been made for the public, independent of market operations: early in the week they receded to 10½, but afterwards rallied, and leave off 10⅝ to 10¾; the latest official report states that the 50 west is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the 40 east, 2 tons; the winze below the 40, 2 tons; the winze below the 26, 3 tons; the winze below the 30, 3 tons per fathom. Wheal Uny shares have also been in request, at 5¼ to 6, and the mine is said to be looking better. East Caradon shares have been rather fluctuating, and declined from 30 to 29½, but leave off very firm at 29¾ to 30½; we have not received our usual weekly report, but the ore sold on Thursday makes a profit of more than 1500*l.* in the month. Providence Mines shares in good request, and leave off 44 to 46. Wheal Margaret shares in demand, and advanced to 44, 46.

Trelawny shares have been rather flat, at 16 to 16½, until Wednesday, when the result of the sale of ore became known, and a demand for shares sprung up, the price leaving off 18 to 20. The ore sold this week (136 tons in all) realised 2477*l.* 18s., and we understand the mine has made a profit of 1265*l.* 6s. 6d. in the quarter, so that a dividend of 15s. to 20s. per share may be expected at the meeting. North Roskear shares have been flatter, but solely through market operations. Several shares which were sold by dealers for delivery at the last account have not, as we understand, been delivered up to this time, and thus to get in shares the market has been put down, in quotations at least, to suit the "bears;" but this is very discouraging to the public who invest, and the question arises, why are not shares at once bought in against those are not in a position to deliver what they have sold? The shares leave off 23 to 24. Bryn Gwiog, 26½ to 27½; at the meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 268*l.* 18s. 2d. Carn Brea, 60 to 65. Carn Camborne shares in considerable request, and leave off 12s. to 14s. West Seton shares have been considerably in demand, and leave off 285 to 295. New Seton shares have also advanced to 60, 65, with prospects of going much higher. Wheal Seton shares have been flatter, and leave off 120 to 122. South Caradon shares more in request, at 320 to 330. North Treskerky shares have advanced to 27, 28, and in good request. South Tolgus shares have advanced to 54, 57. Wheal Grylls, 14 to 14½; Annie's engine-shaft is down 6 fms. below the 20; the lode is worth 25*l.* per fathom. The tinstuff sold on the 17th for 711*l.* 19s. 4d. Tamar Consols, after advancing to 2½, leave off 1½ to 2; the ore (60 tons) sold for 1020*l.* 10s.; in the 237 south the lode has been cut through 2 ft., worth 30 cwts. of ore per fm., and very promising. The 215 south has also improved, worth 20 cwts. per fathom. Tincroft shares have again reached 7⅞ to 8¼.

North Frances, 112½ to 115; the suit between this mine and West Basset, which was to have come off on Monday, was postponed till Thursday, and then again postponed till Monday next. Rosewall Hill and Ransom United shares have advanced, with a good demand, to 3¼, 3¾. Condurrow, 57½ to 62½; Cook's Kitchen, 29 to 30. Devon Consols, 380 to 390; at the meeting, on Thursday, the directors declared a dividend of 8*l.* per share. East Basset, 51 to 53; East Russell, 2½ to 2¾; East Wheal Grenville, 27s. to 29; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 16 to 17. Great Wheal Fortune, 12½ to 13½, ex dividend of 10s. per share, declared at the meeting. Herodsfoot, 39 to 40; Lady Bertha, 11s. to 13s. Marke Valley have been quiet, at 10 to 10¼. North Basset, 2⅞ to 2¾; in the 92 fm. level cross-cut south they have intersected the south part of the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. North Crofty, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; North Downs, 5⅛ to 5⅜; North Minera, 15s. to 17s.; North Robert, 18s. to 19s.; Par Consols, 8 to 8¼; Prosper United, 1⅞ to 2; Rosewarne United, 17½ to 18½; Sortridge Consols, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; St. Ives Consols, 27 to 29; Stray Park, 30 to 31; Tolcarne, 2 to 2½; Treloweth continues in demand, at 30s. to 35s.; Vale of Towy, ¼ to ½; Wendron Consols, 10¾ to 11½; West Caradon, 43 to 45; West Par Consols, 4s. to 5s.; West Rose Down, 13 to 14. Great Retallack shares have been more in demand, and leave off 11s. to 13s.; in the adjoining mine, on the same big lode, a rich course of copper ore, worth 60*l.* per fm., is said to have been cut under the blende, at a depth equal to the 45 in Retallack; and when the shaft is down to the 55, the lode, which is several fathoms wide, and the shaft sinking on the south part of it only, will be cut through, in hopes of find copper also. Wheal Basset shares have advanced to 92½, 97½. Wheal Clifford Amalgamated, 29 to 30; Wheal Crebor, 10s. to 12s.; Wheal Grenville, 30s. to 32s. 6d. Wheal Kitty (Lelant) shares have advanced to 8, 9, and the mine improving. Wheal Ludcott, 2¼ to 2½; Wheal Mary Ann, 16 to 16½; Wheal Sydney, 1½ to 2.

Wheal Unity, 11s. to 13s.; the 80 east has improved to 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. Wheal Union shares have become in request, and advanced to 2½, 2¾. West Basset, 13 to 14; at the meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 801*l.* 19s. 3d., after paying 1400*l.* for the new engine. Wheal Arthur, 15s. to 16s.; at the meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 138*l.* 10s. 1d., and the report states the next sampling will be 125 tons of copper ore, and that the samplings will probably be increased, as ore ground is being daily opened out. Trencrom shares are getting into demand, and the mine looking a great deal better.

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Mining Shares have been on an average extent during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 52; East Carn Brea, 10½, 10¼, 10⅛, 10⅞; Great South Tolgus, 3⅝, 3¾; Herodsfoot, 38, 38¼, 39⅛; North Wheal Basset, 2¾; Tamar, 2¼, 2⅜; East Wheal Russell, 2⅛; Grenville, 1⅞; East Caradon, 30¼, 30, 29⅝, 29½; Marke Valley, 10⅛; Wheal Trelawny, 16¼; North Downs, 5⅜; Wheal Edward, 2. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1⅛, 1¼, 1⅛, 1⅛; Port Phillip, 1¼; Scottish Australian, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1⅜, 1¼; Kapunda, 2, 2⅛, 2; Dun Mountain, 1⅛. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—East del Rey, 1⅞, 1¾; Fortuna, 2⅛, 1⅞, 2⅛, 2; St. John del Rey, 63⅛, 65, 66, 65½; United Mexican, 8⅛, 8⅜; Linares, 8⅛, 8¼; Cobre, 34, 35.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 5⅛, 5⅞ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1⅛, 1¼ prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 1⅛, 1⅜ dis.; London and Provincial Marine, ⅛ dis., ⅛ prem.; Mercantile Fire, 7-16 to 9-16 prem.; Commercial Union Fire, ⅛ dis. to par. There were transactions also in Capula Mining shares at ⅛, ⅜ prem.; Amman Colliery, ⅜, ½ prem., Warmley Collery, ⅛, ⅛ prem.; Cardiganshire Consolidated, ⅛, ⅜ prem.; and London and South of Ireland Direct Telegraph Company, ⅛, ⅜ prem. The company has secured the whole of the land routes in Ireland, after strong opposition at the Sessions by rival companies.

MINING EXCHANGE SHARE LIST.—The following is forwarded to us officially from the Mining Exchange as business done during the week:—

SATURDAY, JAN. 18.—Rosewall Hill, 3, ⅛; East Carn Brea, 10⅝, ⅛; North Downs, 5⅜; Stray Park, 30¼, 31; Margaret, 42½; Wheal Uny, 6 3-16ths; East Caradon, 29⅝

MONDAY.—Tamar Consols, 44s to 43s 9d; Grambler, 16½; East Caradon, 30⅛, 30; East Carn Brea, 10⅜, ⅛, 3-16ths; North Treskerby, 25⅜, ½, 24¾; North Down, 5⅛; Seton, 122; Wendron Consols, 10⅞; Buller, 72; South Frances, 114; Stray Park, 30¼; Charlotte, 13s; Wheal Grylls, 14! 6s 3d; Sortridge Consols, 11s; North Roskear, 24.

TUESDAY.—East Carn Brea, 10⅜; Wheal Seton, 122; Margaret, 44; Wheal Union, 37s 6d; Marke Valley, 10⅛.

WEDNESDAY.—Rosewarne Consols, 22s 6d; Wheal Seton, 121½; Cook's Kitchen, 29¼; Tincroft, 7⅞; North Roskear, 23½; East Carn Brea, 10⅜, 9-16ths, ⅝, ⅝; West Caradon, 44½; East Caradon, 29¾; Sortridge Consols, 11s; North Minera, 16s 3d; United Consols, 12s.

THURSDAY.—East Carn Brea, 10⅞; North Basset, 2 11-16ths, ¾; Wheal Trelawny, 17⅜; Seton, 123.

FRIDAY.—Grenville, 31s; Union, 2⅛, ¼; West Caradon, 44; Trencrom, 3⅛, ⅜; Providence, 44½, 45½; Bassett, 92½; East Carn Brea, 10⅝.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Every violent movement has, sooner or later, its reaction, and so had the recent sudden rise in the price of the shares of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, and, in a less degree, the shares of every other mine in which the transactions are worth recording. A general heaviness, affecting Government and all other securities, and a great advance of prices of mine shares during last week, attracted many sellers, the effect of which was that Wicklow Copper dropped from 56*l.*, the predominant price of last week, to 53*l.* 10s.; and Mining Company of Ireland shares went down to 15*l.* 12s. 6d., sellers in both. On receipt of intelligence from London of an improvement in English funds, mine securities recovered somewhat from their depression, and Wicklow Copper shares have been freely taken at 54*l.* 7s. 6d., as have also Mining Company of Ireland shares at 16*l.*, ex. div. General Mining Company for Ireland shares are nominally 5*l.* 5s. The quotation of Connorree shares continues at 33s. 6d., but no *bona fide* purchases have transpired; fresh investors would scarcely go beyond 20s. per share, or par. The revived attention to Carysfort shares has somewhat subdued, for having been in demand at 8s. 6d. they are now offered at 8s. each. A correspondent, whose letter (signed "Amicus") appeared in last week's *Mining Journal*, has misconstrued, or, more charitably speaking, misunderstood, an observation made on the 11th inst. with reference to the lease procured by this company from the Woods and Forests of the gold mines on the Carysfort estate. Our observation was not to the effect that the directors secured that lease "not for the purpose of working the streams themselves, but to prevent others from doing so." On reading our observations more carefully, it will be seen that the only inference to be deduced from it is, that we think should the result of working the gold mines not prove actually remunerative, it is, nevertheless, prudent to have them worked under the direction of the company, instead of having their more legitimate mining operations on the estate, perhaps, interfered with by troublesome prospectors, possibly claiming rights superior to those granted by the Earl of Carysfort.

DIVIDENDS.—During the last six months of 1861 dividends amounting to 192,698*l.* 15s. were paid on English and foreign mine shares, 52,000*l.* of that sum being from foreign mines. The returns are from tin, copper, lead, blende, and silver, the latter being included in the sales of lead, while gold is being returned, and dividends given to what, perhaps, may be considered private companies; the subject, however, is one that has been repeatedly before the public, and, judging from appearances, certainly will attract more general attention, when we hear of the "Berdan" machine yielding daily from one Welsh mine a very considerable profit.

Copper mines during the six months returned about 92,000*l.*, being a considerable falling off from the returns of the previous six months. Cornwall, Devon, and Ireland, again, produced the only dividend copper mines, the latter returning upwards of 10,750*l.* from old established companies. We had hoped and expected better things from the sister isle ere this. Scotland still appears in the ticketing papers returning copper ore, although not in sufficient quantities to pay dividends. Tin mines have paid about 19,000*l.*; it can hardly be expected, however, that a similar amount will be returned during the next six months, unless there is a very speedy end to the present American difficulty, a result which cannot at present be looked for. There is also the fact of the returns from several of the principal tin-producing mines being reduced until better prices can be realised. Lead mines have paid about 29,000*l.* This return also shows a decrease on that of the previous half-year, the greater portion of the amount, however, being paid by Welsh mines, and from companies that have been in a dividend position for some years past, there being but one addition to the list. There are, however, before the public several new concerns in good districts, but which cannot for some time be expected to enter the Dividend List. The sales of blende have not been so extensive as anticipated, although in one or two instances it has helped to increase the amount paid. The above totals show a considerable falling off in the amount paid compared with that of the former six months, which is attributable to the extreme dullness experienced in almost every branch of trade during the year, and our principal market for tin being closed. Metals suffer in this particular differently to other articles of merchandise, as experience proves that when one door shuts another opens; but the Americans have been our principal tin buyers, and it will take some time before we shall find another market for that produce.

The following dividends were paid during the past year on mines managed at the offices of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons:—

LEAD.					
Lisburne Mines	£17	0	0 per 1-400th share	£6800	0 0
Cwm Erfin Mine	3	5	0 per 1-867th share	2817	15 0
Cwmystwith Mine	19	0	0 per 1-128th share	2432	0 0
East Darren	6	0	0 per 1-300th share	1800	0 0
Cefn Cwm Brwyno	4	0	0 per 1-200th share	800	0 0
Derwent Mines	5	0	0 per 1-280th share	1400	0 0
COPPER ORES.					
South Wheal Tolgus	£3	10	0 per 1-512th share	£1792	0 0
Parys Mines	12	10	0 per 1-200th share	2500	0 0
Wheal Friendship	5	0	0 per 1-128th share	640	0 0
TIN ORES.					
Polberro Mines	£1	5	0 per 1-1772d share	£2215	0 0

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 5296 tons of ore were sold, realising 24,022*l.* 18s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 135*l.* 8s.; average produce, 5⅞; average price per ton, 4*l.* 10s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 285 tons. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Dec. 19	6039	£135 12 0	5¾	£4 11 6	£86 15 0
„ 26	3001	132 7 0	5¾	4 16 0	84 3 0
Jan. 2	2988	128 1 0	7	6 6 0	88 8 0
„ 9	2582	129 18 0	6¾	6 1 6	89 8 0
„ 23	5296	135 8 0	5¾	4 10 6	84 5 0

Compared with the sale of last week, the advance has been in the standard 20s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 3d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard is about the same.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1317 tons of ore were sold, realising 18,058*l.* 7s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 106*l.* 5s.; average produce, 15; price per ton, 13*l.* 14s.; quantity of fine copper, 197 tons 11 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
Dec. 24	1119	£109 8 6	15½	£14 14 6	£95 1 6
Jan. 7	1585	104 10 0	18 1-16	16 16 6	93 4 0
21	1317	106 5 0	15	13 14 0	91 8 0

Compared with last sale the decline has been—in the standard, 2*l.*; and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the decline has been—in the standard 4*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 14s. Of the 1317 tons of copper ore sold on Tuesday, 257 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 13, and sold at an average standard of 108*l.* 7s. 6d. = 11*l.* 8s. per ton of ore. The remaining 1060 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 15½, and sold at an average standard of 105*l.* 18s. = 14*l.* 3s. per ton of ore. On February 4 there will be offered for sale 2252 tons, from Cuba, Berchaven, Knockmahon, Ookip, Wheal Maria, Genoa, and Glasgow.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 8102*l.*, being 8*l.* per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ores sampled in the months of Sept. and Oct. last. After payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 24,244*l.* 19s. 6d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At the Vigra and Clogau Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Martin in the chair), the accounts from the commencement of the workings to December 31 showed—Capital subscribed, 11,550*l.*; gold sold (2886 ozs. 3 dwts., yielding 2784 standard ounces), 10,816*l.* 17s. 2d.; balance of interest, 1*l.* 12s. 3d.; debts and liabilities, 796*l.* 8s. = 23,164*l.* 17s. 5d.—Plant and machinery, 11,554*l.* 14s. 11d.; May, July, and Oct. dividends paid, 3675*l.*; royalties, rent, and fees, 1091*l.* 3s. 1d.; working expenses, 12 months to Jan. 1 last, 1931*l.* 0s. 10d.: leaving credit balance (including gold on hand, 479*l.* 12s. 2d.), 4912*l.* 18s. 7d. A dividend of 3150*l.* (15s. per share), free of income tax, was declared. Mr. W. H. Ashurst was elected a director. The yield for the last fortnight has been 193¼ ozs., being an excess of about 13 ozs. on the previous return.

At West Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for October and November showed—Labour cost, 2050*l.* 8s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 1342*l.* 2s. 10d.; tribute, 1329*l.* 12s. 8d.; royalty, 323*l.* 18s. 7d.; advance on tribute, 400*l.*; new engine, 1400*l.*; sundries, 30*l.* 8s. 7d. = 7678*l.* 10s.—Balance last audit, 2142*l.* 4s. 3d.; received advance on tribute, 300*l.*; materials sold, 186*l.* 14s. 5d.; fines, 1*l.* 5s.; copper ores sold, 5048*l.* 6s. 4d.: leaving credit balance, 801*l.* 19s. 3d., which, together with ore bills not yet at maturity, amounts to 7139*l.* 12s. 6d., applicable to the general purposes of the mine. Capt. Roberts reported favourably upon the prospects in sinking Grenville's shaft, and estimated the next sampling to be about 480 tons.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 648*l.* 5s. 4d.; copper ore sold, 1317*l.* 0s. 11d.; tin, 1449*l.* 10s. 11d.; sundries, 72*l.* 2s. 10d. = 3487*l.*—Mine cost, November and December, 1856*l.* 16s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 759*l.* 2s. 3d.; dues, 172*l.* 18s. 2d.: leaving credit balance, 698*l.* 3s. 1d. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 49*l.* 17s. 9d. The report of the agents (Captains J. Davey, J. Johns, and J. Uren) stated that, from the appearance of the mine at the last account, they thought they might have been able to make a small dividend upon the present occasion, but the tinstuff had not proved so good as they then anticipated, and the fall in the price of tin had prevented it. The costs for the future would rather exceed that of the present two months. More men would be required to develope the north lode at Stevens's.

At the Buller and Basset Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Davidson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 671*l.* A call of 2s. per share was made Details appear in another column.

At the Wheal Arthur meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 138*l.* Details in another column.

At the Bryn Gwiog Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Hallett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 268*l.* 18s. 2d. Details will be found in another column.

At Lady Bertha Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Steele in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 409*l.* 15s. 10d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Details appear in another column.

At the Keswick Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 653*l.* 14s. During the year very satisfactory progress had been made in the development of the mine, and but for the greatly depreciated price of lead the returns for that period would have met the costs. During the past three months the returns had been greater than for any preceding corresponding period; and from the appearance of various points of operation it was considered that a further improvement would be made, and the returns increased. The report of the agent (Capt. J. Postlethwaite) stated that a rise in back of the 20 was worth 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; and that No. 2 rise, in back of the same level, was worth 20 cwts. per fathom. In this level a lode had been driven through worth from 3 to 5 tons of ore per fm., and likely to yield a large quantity of lead. The lode in the end was composed of friable quartz, intermixed with lead, and presenting every indication of being near a deposit of lead. Since the late improvement in the mine they had sold 51 tons of lead in the last two months, besides which they had a few tons of potter's ore on hand, and, should the mine continue as at present, they would be able to increase their returns as the spring advanced. The report and accounts having been received and adopted, a call of 3s. 6d. per share was. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a loss upon the three months' working of 92*l.* 15s. 10d. The report from Capt. J. Pryor was considered of the most satisfactory character. It stated that the new lode cut in the 54 cross-cut south, was worth 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fathom, and that it might be intersected from every level, above and below. As the 54 was the most western end in the mine, he considered the cutting of this lode would have a most important effect upon the welfare of the mine.

At the Tryphena Pendarves Mine meeting, on Jan. 14, the accounts for four months ending Nov. showed a debit balance of 1559*l.* 1s. 3d., and a call of 30s. per share was made. Capts. R. Pryor and J. Rule reported:—"Twelve heads of stamps are in course of erection, to be attached to the water-wheel, which we hope will be working within three weeks. The engine continues to work well, and keeps the water with about four strokes a minute."

At the New Godolphin Mine meeting, on Jan. 15 (Mr. Frederick Hill in the chair), the accounts showed—Tin sold, Oct., Nov., and Jan. (per contract), less dues, 481. 7s.—Mine cost, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 39*l.* 15s. 11d.: leaving profit upon the three months of 8*l.* 11s. 1d. The report of Capt. James Pope stated that, looking at the mine generally, together with the appearance of the strata, cross-courses, and elvans, and the junction of granite and killas, he did not hesitate to say it was one of the best pieces of mining ground now idle in Cornwall, and could recommend it as such to any company or gentlemen inclined to speculate in mining. The report of Capt. Nicholas Tredinnick was to the effect that the sett was worthy a fair trial, and if effectually worked there was a fair prospect of having a good mine. The report of Capts. W. Oats and T. Martyn stated that a vigorous prosecution of the several lodes traversing the sett, with a comparatively small outlay, would open up a profitable mine. It was resolved that the mine should be divided into 1000 shares, and be conducted on the Cost-book Principle. Mr. R. Rosewarne was appointed purser, at a salary of two guineas per month. Capts. W. Oats and T. Martyn were appointed joint agents, at a salary of six guineas per month. Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co., were appointed bankers; and Mr. J. Vivian, surgeon. The sum of 200*l.* was voted to Messrs. Oats and Martyn, to cover the expenditure on the mine up to the end of November last. A call of 10s. per share was made. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then passed, when the proceedings closed.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, to be held on Friday next, the report of the directors, to be presented, states that the gross profit realised in the colony during the period now reported on is 10,932*l.* 16s. 6d.; to which must be added the sum of 2117*l.* 15s. 7d., being the profit in the shape of premium, realised on the sale of the said shares in the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited), which, with the sum of 236*l.* 10s. 5d., received in London for interest, commission, transfer fees, &c., make an aggregate gross profit of 13,287*l.* 2s. 6d. The directors propose a dividend on the ordinary stock of the company, 200,000*l.*, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, less income tax, which will require 10,000*l.*, and leave to the credit of the reserve fund 9822*l.* 14s. 1d.

LEEDS, JAN. 23.—The Mining Share Market has been more active, but owing to the recent calls which have been made in some of the mines, and which fall due this month, being rather heavy, the prices are depressed in consequence. Calls have been made in the following mines:—Cornubia, 5s. per share; North Hallenbeagle, 2s. 6d. ditto; and North Jane, 15s. ditto.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

LEEDS, JAN. 23.—Although more enquiry has been made after first-class shares, yet the Mining Market continues exceedingly quiet, and very few transactions have taken place. A splendid improvement has taken place in the 18 fm. level cast in North Hallenbeagle, the lode having increased to 2 feet wide, 1 foot being nearly solid copper. A considerable advance in the price of the shares may shortly be looked for.—EDWARD BROOK, 5, Bank-street, Mining Broker.

SANTA BARBARA.—Tbis company has succeeded in obtaining an influential body of proprietors. A great many shares have been applied for in excess of the number the company had to allot. According to all the information that can be collected from authoritative sources, there is every reason to expect this undertaking will rank in position with the most fortunate of the Brazilian mining companies.

LEAD MINING IN ITALY.—At the Holywell Ticketing, on Thursday, the name of an Italian lead mine first made its appearance in the List; it is the St. Pierre de Peona. The mine is situate in the north of Italy, and though only lately opened, is likely to become of some importance. The two parcels sold on Thursday amounted to 65 tons, and the amount realised was 327*l.* 2s. 6d., though the ore was only some of the poorer stuff.

SHREWSBURY AND WELSHPOOL RAILWAY.—This line will be opened on Feb. 1; it will be the means of saving a considerable angle of railway communication, besides the two hours' stoppage at Oswestry; thus its advantages in making a direct transit by railway to Llanidloes, the eastern extremity of the great silver-lead mineral field, will be hailed as a great boon by mining men. It will now be practicable to get through from London to Aberystwith in 12 hours. The up journey has so been performed for some months, but downward passengers have been compelled to pass a night on the road.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A special meeting of shareholders was held on Monday, at the London Tavern (Mr. Henry Peek, Chairman, presiding). The Chairman briefly referred to the formation of the company and the causes which called it into existence—the excessive rates demanded by the combined offices, in consequence of the fire in Tooley-street, and mentioned the success which had hitherto attended the operations of the office. The object of the meeting that day was to give the directors power to commence the business of life and marine assurance, and to agree to certain resolutions authorising a distribution of profits among the insured under fire and life policies. They had a large subscribed capital, and the board considered it policy to make the most of their resources. By carrying on such branches the expenses of management would not be considerably increased, as the chances of remuneration would be larger, and a better class of agents secured. In the marine business great care would be taken in the selection of risks; and from the success of many of the offices, which they all knew, in both these departments of business, the result, he felt sure, would be satisfactory to the shareholders. The resolutions were then moved by the Chairman, in accordance with the object of the meeting. Mr. Trower, the deputy-chairman, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. After some discussion, a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

LEAD AND TIN.—The usual quarterly returns of sales from the different mines will be published in next week's Journal.

International Exhibition, 1862.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.—SEASON TICKETS.—SEASON TICKETS are NOW FOR SALE, between the hours of Ten and Five daily, at the offices of Her Majesty's Commissioners, 454, West Strand, London, W.C. There will be two classes of Season Tickets. The first, price £3 3s., will entitle the owner to admission to the opening and all other ceremonials, as well as at all times when the building is open to the public. The second, price £5 5s., will confer the same privileges of admission to the Exhibition, and will further entitle the owner to admission to the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington and Chiswick (including the flower shows and fêtes at these gardens) during the continuance of the Exhibition.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—On the 1st of May, on the occasion of the opening ceremonial, the admissions will be restricted to the owners of season tickets. On the 2d and 3d of May, the price of admission will be £1 for each person, and the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of appointing three other days when the same charge will be made. From the 5th to the 17th May, 5s. From the 19th to the 31st of May, 2s. 6d., except on one day in each week, when the charge will be 5s. After the 31st of May, the price of admission on four days in each week will be 1s.

Applications through the post (stating Christian name and surname) must be addressed to the secretary, and must be accompanied by Post-office orders, payable to J. J. MAYO, Esq., at the Post-office, Charing-cross. No cheques or country notes will be received.

Cases for preserving the season tickets may be obtained at the office, for 1s. each.

By order, F. R. SANDFORD, Sec.

Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DENONSHIRE.—The SECOND GENERAL MEETING of the association will be HELD at the New Hall, Redruth, on TUESDAY, February 4th, at Three o'clock P.M. precisely.

Previously to the general meeting, at Eleven o'clock a meeting of the Council will be held, for the purpose of deliberating on several important matters, and arranging the business of the year. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., Honorary General Sec.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF BRITISH MINERS.—The Committee of the National Association for the Relief of British Miners URGENTLY APPEAL to the BRITISH PUBLIC on BEHALF of the FAMILIES of the SUFFERERS by the DREADFUL CATASTROPHE at the HARTLEY NEW PIT, near NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 220 lives have been sacrificed by this fearful calamity, and the committee feel that an appeal on behalf of the widows and orphans of the victims of this unprecedented visitation will meet with a ready response from the humane and benevolent in every part of the kingdom.

An officer of the association has proceeded to the scene of the accident, and will render every assistance in his power to the bereaved families of the victims.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

Sir F. Kelly, M.P.	£10	10	0	Peter Carthew, Esq., Kensington Palace-gardens	£5	5	0
Messrs. Hoare and Co.	10	10	0	James Haywood, Esq., F.R.S., ditto	5	5	0
Sir J. Lubbock, Bart.	10	10	0	R. G. Mullins, Esq., City Bank	1	1	0
Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.	10	10	0	Ralph Ricardo, Esq.	5	5	0
Thos. Atkins, Esq., C.E., Fleet-street	10	10	0	E. L. C.	1	0	0
Mrs. Johnson, Kensington-gardens-square	3	3	0	M. H.	0	7	0
M. M.	1	12	6	J. Turner, Esq.	1	1	0

Subscriptions received by Sir Samuel Scott, Bart.; Messrs. Robarts and Co.; and the Secretary, HADDOCK DENNYS.

No. 23, Regent-street, Pall-mall.

TO IRONMASTERS.—A PERSON of thorough PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in the MANAGEMENT of IRONWORKS, who has served several contracts abroad, and is accustomed to erect machinery, furnaces, &c., to mix pig-iron, has had six years' constant practice making puddle-steel from pig-iron and steel iron, making out yields, costs, book-keeping, and speaks Spanish, will shortly be OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT in this or any other country. References and testimonials of the highest respectability as to character and energetic ability can be given.—Address, "G. M.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LESSEES of a VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY and COLLIERY, in full working order, near Cardiff, with a ready sale for the coal, and yielding a good profit, are DESIROUS of BORROWING thereon, on mortgage, at 8 per cent., the sum of FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. T. SIDNEY SMITH, auctioneer and land agent, 42, Lombard-street, City.

PARTNERSHIP, OR OTHERWISE.—The PATENTEE of a new CHAIN PUMP REQUIRES the SUM of TWELVE HUNDRED POUNDS to DEVELOPE his PATENT. He will either admit a partner who can provide the above sum, or will mortgage his patent to any party disposed to make the advance, and will pay handsomely for the loan. The pump is now in use at the Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, near Tavistock, and also at the Woodside Graving Dock, Birkenhead, and has proved a great success. (See *Mining Journal* of the 2d June and 28th July, 1860, and 30th March, 1861.)—Communications to be addressed to Messrs. CLARKE, FORD, and Co., accountants, 7, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 3d January.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Penpompren	20	£12 19 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold on the 10th January.

Cargoll	63	14 2 6	R. Michell & Son.

Sold on the 20th January.

Frongoch	130	£12 4 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Gwarth Coch	15	11 2 0	ditto
ditto	15	11 2 0	Panther Co.
East Darren	72	15 9 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Cwm Erfin	35	15 5 6	Treffry's Executors.
ditto	20	15 0 0	Panther Co.

Sold on the 23d January.

Westminster	50	12 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Mount Pleasant	25	12 5 6	ditto
ditto	7½	13 15 6	ditto
ditto	7½	13 15 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Hendre Ucha	13	12 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pool Park	16	12 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dyliffe	70	12 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Roman Gravels	30	12 7 6	ditto
Llangynog	20	12 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
St. Pierre de Peona	30	4 1 0	ditto
ditto	25	5 17 6	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 2d January.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Gurlyn	4 16 2 20	£65 0 0	£ 314 4 0	Chyandour.

COPPER ORES.

Sold by the PARYS MINES COMPANY, January 21.

	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	225	£5 13 6	C. Lambert.
2	75	2 15 6	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 1, and sold at Swansea January 21.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cuba	100	12¼	£11 1 0	Cuba	8	68¾	£59 11 0
ditto	95	12¼	11 2 0	ditto	7	72¼	62 3 0
ditto	90	12¼	10 19 6	ditto	6	71½	62 2 0
ditto	87	12¼	11 0 6	Knockmahon	94	14¼	13 3 0
ditto	71	12	10 18 0	ditto	79	14½	13 3 0
ditto	58	15⅞	13 18 0	Berehaven	84	10⅜	9 6 6
ditto	3	70¼	58 12 0	Wh. Maria	22	21¾	19 13 0
ditto	85	12⅛	10 18 6	ditto	11	21¾	19 15 6
ditto	80	12	10 15 6	Ookip	8	33¾	31 0 0
ditto	70	12⅜	10 18 0	Turkish	15	14¾	13 0 0
ditto	74	19⅛	17 14 0	Tuscany	10	5⅞	4 0 6
ditto	65	20¾	17 18 6	New S. Wales	1	9⅛	8 5 6
ditto	55	20½	18 2 0	ditto	1	9⅛	8 3 0
ditto	38	20⅛	17 18 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	992	£13850	12 6	Ookip	8	£	248 0 0
Knockmahon	173	2274	19 0	Turkish	15		195 0 0
Berehaven	84	783	6 0	Tuscany	10		40 5 0
Wheal Maria	33	649	16 6	New So. Wales	2		16 8 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	237	£3831 1 0
Freeman and Co.	103 5-6	1192 1 11
P. Grenfell and Sons	277 5-6	3563 2 2
Sims, Willyams, and Co	45½	1470 16 0
Vivian and Sons	49	1299 3 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	422 5-6	4901 8 11
Charles Lambert	170	1752 4 0
Jennings and Co.	11	48 10 6
Total	1317	£18,058 7 6

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, Feb. 4.—Cuba 100, 95, 92, 90, 85, 4, 78, 45, 44, 6—Berehaven 115, 89, 114, 84, 80, 68—Knockmahon 93, 66, 64, 70, 31, 85, 55—Ookip 54, 53, 50, 49—Wheal Maria 48, 42—Genoa 109, 19, 13, 11, 2, 1—Glasgow slag 148.—Total, 2252 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	13	£11 18 0	£108 7 6
Foreign	15½	14 3 0	105 18 0
Sale	15	£13 14 0	£106 5 0

Totals—British, 257; Foreign, 1060 = 1317 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Jan. 8, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Jan. 23.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	119	£4 6 0	Marke Valley	61	£4 14 6
ditto	115	3 19 6	ditto	57	4 19 6
ditto	113	4 5 0	Holmbush	109	2 3 6
ditto	110	3 14 0	ditto	74	5 17 0
ditto	107	1 17 6	ditto	73	13 10 6
ditto	103	3 0 6	ditto	66	5 0 6
ditto	98	3 7 6	Lady Bertha	101	2 19 6
ditto	95	5 9 0	ditto	85	2 19 6
ditto	91	8 7 6	ditto	74	3 4 6
ditto	89	1 15 0	Bedford United	108	4 8 0
ditto	88	9 10 6	ditto	101	5 16 6
ditto	84	3 14 6	East Russell	84	4 6 6
ditto	81	3 6 6	ditto	68	6 2 0
ditto	78	3 14 6	ditto	44	6 7 0
ditto	76	1 4 6	ditto	5	18 15 0
ditto	67	3 6 0	Gunnis Lake (Clitters).	78	5 6 0
ditto	66	3 1 6	ditto	61	4 19 6
ditto	65	1 19 6	ditto	53	4 15 6
ditto	64	2 12 6	Wheal Friendship	98	3 13 6
ditto	57	4 14 0	ditto	58	11 6 6
ditto	51	1 7 6	Kelly Bray	80	3 18 6
ditto	50	8 8 0	ditto	46	1 5 0
ditto	43	3 8 0	ditto	20	5 11 6
ditto	41	3 4 0	Wheal Emma	55	4 4 0
ditto	40	4 10 0	ditto	52	8 15 0
ditto	39	4 19 0	ditto	33	2 7 0
ditto	35	2 19 6	Great Wheal Martha	76	2 12 0
East Caradon	91	5 2 0	ditto	52	1 14 6
ditto	82	10 14 0	Okel Tor	68	2 14 6
ditto	70	4 9 0	ditto	30	4 18 0
ditto	68	8 10 6	Wheal Crebor	85	3 17 6
ditto	64	4 6 6	Molland	50	5 10 6
Hingston Down	85	5 6 0	Brookwood	48	4 18 0
ditto	80	3 3 0	ditto	2	19 10 0
ditto	70	3 8 6	Fursdon	20	2 5 6
ditto	67	7 7 6	ditto	19	5 15 6
ditto	61	3 3 6	Hawkmoor	17	4 17 6
Marke Valley	89	4 7 0	difto	13	4 9 6
ditto	88	4 1 6	Gawton	27	3 10 0
ditto	65	4 4 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Con.	2065	£8175	15 0	Kelly Bray	146	£	483 0 0
East Caradon	375	2509	10 0	Wheal Emma	140		763 11 0
Hingston Down	363	1630	1 0	Great Wh. Martha.	128		287 6 0
Marke Valley	360	1592	3 6	Okel Tor	98		352 6 0
Holmbush	322	1988	19 0	Wheal Crebor	85		329 7 6
Lady Bertha	260	792	0 0	Molland	50		276 5 0
Bedford United	209	1063	10 6	Brook Wood	50		274 4 0
East Russell	201	1151	5 0	Fursdon	39		155 4 6
Gunnis Lake (Clit.)	192	969	19 0	Hawkmoor	30		141 1 0
Wheal Friendship	156	1017	0 0	Gawton	27		94 10 0

Average Standard	£135 8 0	Average Produce	5
Average Price per ton	£4 10 6		
Quantity of Ore	5296 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper, 285 tons.	
Amount of Money	£24,022 18 0		

LAST SALE.—Average Standard, £129 18 0.—Average Produce 6¾

Standard of corresponding sale last month, £135 12 0.—Produce, 5¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	313½	£1753 3 9
Freeman and Co.	465½	1704 14 9
Grenfell and Sons	512½	2829 0 10
Crown Copper Company	246½	1294 4 3
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	342½	2124 10 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	1059½	5134 15 10
Mason and Elkington	546	2551 7 9
F. Bankart and Sons	83½	404 16 3
Copper Miners' Company	367½	1858 4 4
Charles Lambert	384	2924 12 9
Sweetland and Co.	375½	1443 7 3
Total	5296	£24,022 18 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Great Wheal Busy 700—West Caradon 517—The Clifford Amalgamated 500—South Caradon 414—Fowey Consols 360—North Treskerby 302—Tywarnhaile 301—North Downs 250—Wheal Polmear 220—Craddock Moor 197—St. Day United Mines 164—East Crinnis and South Par 137—South Crinnis 95—Wheal Moyle 68—Perran Mines 57—Burra Burra 48—Gonamena 31—Duchy and Peru 14—East Wheal Charlotte 14—Hender's Ore 7—Mines Royal Company 5—Wheal Cupid 3—Total, 4404 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 936—West Wheal Seton 613—Tincroft 423—Wheal Basset 334—Wheal Seton 331—Condurrow 327—East Pool 288—South Frances 231—South Tolgus 175—East Basset 140—Camborne Vean 121—Dolcoath 92—Stray Park 69—South Crofty 62—West Tolgus 52—South Wheal Basset 50—Wheal Grenville 37—Carn Camborne 28—East Wheal Grenville 23—Wheal Trefusis 10.—Total, 4342 tons.

THIRD SALE IN JANUARY.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake copper.
1852	2839	8¾	£16,694 0 0	£103 6 0	£70 8 0	£88 10
1853	3411	7½	29,753 15 0	142 6 0	115 16 0	107 10
1854	4156	6½	28,116 11 6	146 19 0	104 9 0	126 0
1855	3584	6¼	20,749 11 0	137 2 0	92 19 0	126 0
1856	5336	5⅝	28,701 4 0	144 0 0	95 5 0	126 0
1857	5084	6	35,204 9 6	159 17 0	114 8 0	126 0
1858	4018	6¾	22,435 2 0	130 13 0	87 10 0	107 10
1859	4428	5⅞	23,550 11 6	146 10 0	99 4 0	112 10
1860	5042	6	31,442 15 6	148 6 0	102 18 0	117 0
1861	5198	5¾	26,449 1 0	133 13 0	86 2 0	102 10

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

THE GREAT DAREN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated by virtue of the 19th and 20th Vic., c. 47, and 20th and 21st Vic., c. 14.

Capital £36,000, in 12,000 shares of £3 each.

£1 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance, if required, by instalments of 5s. each.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES PRESTON, Esq., Water-lane, Tower-street; and Hull.
JAMES FAIRBAIRN, Esq., Twickenham.
JOSEPH COTTERELL, Esq., London and South-Western Railway.
ALBERT MILSTEAD, Esq., Ship-chambers, Tower-street.
E. C. COCKCRAFT, Esq., Admiralty, Somerset House.
JOSHUA NUNN, Esq., 67, Gracechurch-street.
JOHN HADKINS, Esq., 43, Mark-lane.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Preston, Turner, and Garrett, Water-lane, Tower-street.
AUDITOR—John Dunbar, Esq., 63, Moorgate-street.
LOCAL PURSER—C. M. Thomson, Esq., Banker, Aberystwith.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. M. Francis.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

REGISTERED OFFICES,—224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and developing certain rich mineral properties situate in the county of Cardigan, and known as Daren, Daren East, and Cwm Daren Mines, about six miles from the port of Aberystwith, in the centre of the richest silver mines in that county.

The Old Daren is one of those ancient mines formerly worked by Sir Hugh Myddelton, from which he derived immense profits, with the inefficient and rude machinery then employed to carry on the works. The ore raised from the lode in this sett is extremely rich, producing upwards of 40 ozs. of pure silver to the ton, and about 75 per cent. of lead, thus taking the first place amongst the argentiferous lead ores of Cardiganshire.

Prospectuses and maps, together with forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the company.

THE CARDIGANSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Increase of nominal capital to £50,000. In 10,000 shares of £5 each.

The shareholders will not be liable beyond the amount of their respective subscriptions. 5s. per share to be paid with application, and 15s. per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES COPLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Copland and Co.), Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.
JOHN KILNER, Esq., Bury St. Edmunds.
PARKE PITTAR, Esq. (Messrs. P. Pittar and Co.), 26, Gresham-street.
PERCY MARSH SHARP, Esq. (Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Hales), 20, Tokenhouse-yard.
(With power to add one more.)

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Hales, 20, Tokenhouse-yard.
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS—Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, 26, Gresham-street.
BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.
AUDITOR—Charles Eley, jun., Esq., 27, Great George-street, Westminster.
LONDON MANAGER, AND OFFICES—J. H. Murchison, Esq., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within.

BROKERS.

London ..... Messrs. Alexander and Lindow, 21, Tokenhouse-yard.
Manchester.... James Gorton, Esq., Newmarket Chambers.
Aberdeen..... H. C. Oswald, Esq., Marischall-street.
Exeter..... Mr. John Harris.
Dublin..... Messrs. Smyth and Du Bédat, 11, College Green.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company holds the celebrated lead and copper mines known as Esgair-hir and Esgair-fraith, situate in the rich mineral district of Cardiganshire, and which many years ago made enormous returns.

These mines are also on the same lode as the Dyliffe Mine, for which Mr. Bright, M.P., and his friends, gave £24,000, and having laid out £10,000 more in explorations, &c., their returns are now upwards of 200 tons of lead ore per month, which it is believed give a profit of about £1000 per month. The Cardigan Consols Mines are yet only 60 fms. from surface, and the sett extends two miles on the course of the lodes.

Messrs. Phillips and Darlington state that if adequate capital is provided, they "are of opinion that the Cardigan Consols Mines offer more than average security for the money so employed."

The managing agents of the Dyliffe and the Dyfngwm Mines (both making profits), speaking from "experience of 30 and 20 years in a similar stratum," and "now carrying on works of the same magnitude on the very same lode," consider that, if properly worked, Cardigan Consols Mine will become "one of the first in the kingdom."

The Welsh lead mines have been famous for centuries for their immense productiveness and profits. Many of them have been, and are still, carried on as private undertakings; but the following may be given as the results of some of the successful mines that are now at work, where adequate capital has been provided to carry them out; though, with the exception of Minera, Cardigan Consols Mines are likely to greatly exceed the results of those named, and be on a much larger scale:—

No. of shares.	Name of mine.	Amount paid-up per share.	Present price per share.	Dividends paid per share.
867	Cwm Erfin	£ 7 10 0	£ 21 0 0	£ 6 15 0
128	Cwmystwith	60 0 0	200 0 0	227 10 0
300	East Darren	32 0 0	50 0 0	77 10 0
400	Lisburne	18 15 0	110 0 0	377 10 0
1800	Minera	25 0 0	180 0 0	75 0 0

Applications for shares, in the form annexed to the prospectus, accompanied by a deposit of 5s. per share, may be addressed to the directors, or to the brokers. On allotment, 15s. per share additional will have to be paid, but if no shares are allotted the deposit will be returned.

Detailed prospectuses, with the reports, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., or from any of the brokers. The prospectus will also be found at length in the *Times*, *Daily News*, *Morning Post*, *Economist*, *Mining Journal*, and *Limited Liability Journal*, of 30th November, 1861.

WEST KAME COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

PARISH OF LOCHWINNOCH, COUNTY OF RENFREW, SCOTLAND.

Capital, £6000, to be divided into 1200 shares of £5 per share. £2 per share to be paid on allotment, and the remainder in £1 calls at intervals of two months.

The board of directors to be appointed at the first general meeting of the shareholders.

Officers *pro tempore*, whose appointments will be subject to ratification, or otherwise, at the first general meeting.

BANKERS—City of Glasgow Banking Company.
SECRETARY—John Reid, Esq., Lochwinnoch.
LOCAL PURSER—Mr. William Glen, Lochwinnoch.
AGENT AND CAPTAIN—Mr. Cornwall Henwood, late of Redruth, Cornwall.

The West Kame Mines were commenced by the present proprietary about five months since, for the purpose of testing whether the mines really contained copper ore in remunerative quantities, as the indications warranted the supposition of, as they were not desirous of introducing to the public any scheme (as is but too frequently done) of which nothing beyond hearsay could be advanced in its favour, and charging high premiums for worthless or unproven properties. The success which has attended these preliminary operations has been unprecedented in the annals of copper mining, as the sales of 47 tons of copper ore, yielding prices varying from £5 6s. to £9 1s. per ton, will most satisfactorily demonstrate: 25 tons of dressed ore are now on the mine, ready for shipment, and a large quantity at surface, waiting the dressing process. All these ores have been procured with in three months, the necessary work of clearing up of shafts, securing levels, &c., having consumed some weeks active and vigorous operations.

The sett, which comprises the estate on the west, and immediately adjoining the Lochwinnoch Consols Mines, where extraordinary discoveries have been made, and monthly profits given (although only commenced in January, 1861), is not less than a quarter to half a mile on the course of the east and west lodes, from the backs of which copper ore can be broken at surface for the entire length; from north to south the sett extends nearly the same distance, so that whether the east and west, or contra lodes be wrought, equal advantages present themselves. Each series have been proved to be productive in the adjoining mines; all the east and west lodes of the Lochwinnoch Consols traverse the entire sett, and have been worked to within 40 or 50 fathoms of the West Kame sett. As they approach the West Kame the ground rises, and the lodes have been found to be far richer than at any previous point. One great advantage also presents itself by this close proximity—not only do the Consols prove the lodes, but must drain them as they approach the West Kame.

This valuable sett has been obtained under unusually advantageous terms—viz., a lease for 21 years from the 1st January, 1862, at dues of 1-12th part of the produce of sales at Swansea, thus deducting the cost of carriage and freight, or making the dues equivalent to 1-16th; no annual rent, and unusually light compensation for surface damage; good roads are already formed, and the parish road is within 300 yards of the mine works.

It is intended to apply the major part of the new capital to the erection of adequate machinery for pumping and dressing purposes, so that the mine may be vigorously worked, and brought into a dividend state. Immense quantities of ore may by these means be sent into the market at a good profit, which would be barely worth returning by expensive manual labour.

It will be proposed to open up the ground in the immediate vicinity of the Lochwinnoch Consols boundary; when this shall have been effected, together with the present discoveries, and by the powerful auxiliaries of machinery, no doubt exists in the opinions of practical miners, who have seen the ground, that the West Kame will within six months become a leading dividend mine.

For the transfer of the lease, the present proprietors claim 290 paid-up shares in the new company. For work already executed and paid for by them, including the clearing up, repairing, and securing the shafts, levels, &c. (which alone are worth £1000 to the company), laying out surface work, forming floors for dressing the copper ores, the erection of carpenters' and smiths' shops, account-house, with all the stock and materials on the mines, which comprise carpenters' and smiths' tools, windlasses, ropes, kibbles, ore-bags, suitable sieves, sledges, breaking hammers and irons, with about 25 tons of dressed ore, and a large quantity undressed, the proprietors claim the sum of £800 in cash: all expenses and costs to be defrayed by them up to the 1st day of January, 1862.

Thus the sum of £3750 will be available for the purposes stated, which is deemed amply sufficient to place the mines in a dividend state.

As a large number of the shares are applied for in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine, parties intending to invest should make early application to Mr. THOMAS ORR, Lochwinnoch, near Glasgow; or to the Secretary, as per form of application appended.

The mines have been surveyed and reported on most favourably by eminent mining engineers and captains, particulars of which will appear in our columns.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To Mr. JOHN REID, Lochwinnoch, Secretary of the West Kame Copper Mining Company (Limited).

SIR,—I have to request that you will allot to me shares of £5 each, which, or any lesser number, I agree to accept, and to subscribe the Memorandum of Association of the company when required. I am, &c.,

Signature.....
Date ..... Address .....

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Notices to Correspondents.

SIR,—Can any of your correspondents inform me if there be any solicitor in Scotland before whom affidavits necessary for legal proof of claims in the Stannary Courts can be made; if not in Scotland, if there be any in London, as much inconvenience is experienced, as well as great cost, by a journey to Cornwall by parties resident at a distance, to obtain their just dues out of the Stannary Office? If anyone will give the required information, and addresses, they will oblige "G. H.," and many others. If there be no parties at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leeds, Manchester, York, &c., will the proper authorities be kind enough to say what steps are necessary to the constituting a solicitor qualified for such service?

DEVON KAPUNDA.—I am a holder of shares in this company, and have paid up in full, but cannot ascertain what has become of the secretary, or funds realised on winding-up.—H.

BON ACCORD.—An "Interested Party" would be glad to have the remarks of some shareholder relative to what the directors are doing, or what they intend to do; also, what amount of cash they have in hand to expend upon the mine, and how long they expect that amount will last.

CHEMICAL ASSAYS.—Your correspondent, Mr. N. Ennor, concludes a letter which appears to be directed against professors of chemistry in general with the remark that until two of them can take portions of the same stone and produce the same results they can be of no service as guides to the practical man. Now, perhaps your practical correspondent is not aware of the fact that no two portions of the same stone are identical in chemical composition, especially stones which contain a considerable portion of metallic oxides, a piece of which, the size of a walnut, will frequently have its constituents combined in very different proportions on one side to what it has on the other. There are certainly not many persons in the present day who will call in question the great value of chemistry as applied to the practical arts and manufactures; doubtless some chemists are not trustworthy, but to pass a general condemnation on the science and those connected with it is most uncalled for and unjust.—N. S. S.: *Wolverhampton.*

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES—"W. W." (Swansea).—We know of no better treatise on the ventilation of collieries than that contained in a paper read before the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, by the late Mr. John Wales. The portion of the "Transactions" containing it was permitted by the Council to be published separately, and can be obtained from our office, by post, on remitting 3s. 8d.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE.—Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, of Derby, have just published the "Derbyshire Red Book," which contains an article written by a first-class authority, expressly for that publication, upon the Mineral Wealth of Derbyshire. I was astonished to find in the *Mining Journal* of the 11th inst. four or five pages of that article inserted without acknowledgment. This course is calculated to injure the "Red Book" in no small degree, and as the *Mining Journal* can well afford to be just, I now ask you to allow me space in your next issue to inform your readers that the article in question was written for, and just appeared in, the "Red Book," a copy of which I send to you by this post.—HENRY L. KEMP, Editor of the "Red Book."

[The matter referred to was forwarded by our Derbyshire correspondent; and, as we were not even aware of the existence of the "Red Book" we could not possibly have made an acknowledgement of quotation—which our correspondent doubtless inadvertently omitted. A notice of the "Red Book" appears in another column.]

PRINCE OF WALES GOLD MINE.—I have seen in your recent reports of mining in Derbyshire, &c., allusions to the Prince of Wales Gold Mine "in the Peak." Unless there are two gold mines of this name, your correspondent is in error; the Hafod-y-Morfa, or Prince of Wales Mine, being in North Wales, near to Dolgelly, about a mile from the Clogau Mine, which has been producing gold for the last twelve months.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Jan. 23.*

BLACK CRAIG.—Nearly four years ago this mine ceased working, with a balance of nearly 400*l.* in hand; yet I have never received one farthing, nor can I obtain any satisfactory information from the management of the mine. Surely there must be something wrong when a mine is this period of time in winding-up its affairs.—A SHAREHOLDER.

HINGSTON DOWN.—It is a mystery that this mine does not advance in public estimation considering the quantity of ore raised, and the balance of cash in hand. For a long time several holders have considered there should be more energy in working the mine. There is also another point—the very large amount of merchants' bills every two months. Now, can any shareholder throw light upon the matter, or suggest any plan to make this property more as it should be? For years we have been paying calls, and about now like to see the prospect of a dividend.—A SHAREHOLDER.

METALLURGY OF LEAD—"E. M." (Abergavenny).—The first volume of Dr. Percy's work does not treat of lead; the second, which will not appear for some time, will probably contain the information required. We should recommend the "Manual of Metallurgy, by Mr. J. Arthur Phillips, as the best that can be purchased. The value of this book is enhanced, especially so far as relates to lead, by the fact that Mr. Phillips combines with high scientific attainments a large amount—indeed, very many years—of practical experience on the subject, which no other author who has written in the English language upon the metallurgy of lead can boast. The price of this work is 12s. 6d. Mr. Phillips has also published, in a pamphlet form, price 6d., a paper on the "Metallurgy of Lead," read before the Society of Arts, which, notwithstanding the fact that the Society awarded their medal to a mere theorist in metallurgical matters, in preference to Mr. Phillips, contains more valuable and reliable information than any paper read during the same session.

GEORGE FOX, OF MENHENIOTT.—I think Mr. Taylor is entitled to the thanks of the mining community generally for the caution given by his letter in the Journal of the 11th inst. There was a *Fox*, if you recollect, Mr. Editor, that made a fair start from my neighbourhood about two years since, and from the strong scent he has left behind him there is every reason to believe that the Fox of Menheniott is the same biped.—ERRY VANE. *Plymouth, Jan. 24.*

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—Can anyone give a reason why the shares in this mine are selling at such a ridiculous price? According to the report of Jan. 14 the various levels, including the lode in the shaft, were producing 99 cwts. of lead, a quantity which but few other lead mines can boast. The cross-cut in the 70 north is also producing, as for some time past, silver and silver ore worth 694*l.* a ton, 1 ton of which has just been sold; and, in addition to all this, the profit on the quarter amounted to 1292*l.* 1*s.* which would have given a dividend of 5s. 6d. a share, and yet the shares in this mine are selling at about 50s. each! How truly has it been said that "there is no reason in mining," or rather in mining speculators. The only cause I can think of for the price at which these shares are selling, is that a report was industriously circulated that a call would be required to pay for the Wheal Wroy machinery. Why, at the last account they had a balance in hand of 1812*l.*, more than half enough to pay for the machinery. Should the mine continue to make profits as at present, after the machinery is paid for, the shares will be worth 6*l.* each, and which price I shall not be at all surprised to see them at before many months have expired. The captain concludes his report by saying that "the present prospects of the mine were never exceeded at any previous period." Is not, therefore, this the time to buy? It is certainly not the time to sell.—A MINING SPECULATOR: *Jan. 22.*

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 25, 1862.

It is again our melancholy duty to refer to an alarming sacrifice of life through a colliery accident—an accident which has no parallel in the history of calamities connected with industrial pursuits in any part of the world—an accident more fearful to contemplate than the worst of shipwrecks, and productive of an amount of lamentation and misery which can scarcely be conceived by those who are not familiar with the hardships and dangers by which the miner is continually surrounded. But ten short days have elapsed since the HARTLEY NEW PIT presented the most joyous aspect, since the happy faces of hundreds of colliers gave evidence of the willingness of that useful class to encounter dangers, which would make the stoutest of those permitted to enjoy the beauties of Nature as displayed above ground shudder, in order to procure the means of a scanty existence for themselves and those dependent upon them; yet now, alas! that bright scene has been transformed into one of desolation and sorrow by the snapping asunder of a single piece of iron: 217 active workmen, who on Wednesday week ascended the Hartley New Pit to pursue their usual avocation, and in the full enjoyment of health and strength, are now lifeless corpses, and more than 100 widows and families have been deprived of every means of support, except such as may be afforded them by the philanthropy of those around them. Fortunately, it is the nature of the English to exercise the virtue of charity to the fullest extent of their power, and in connection with the Hartley New Colliery we doubt not the same good feeling will be evinced. Lord HASTINGS has already sent an agent with full powers to draw on his lordship for means necessary to relieve the wants of the bereaved; the Bishop of DURHAM has been constant in his visits to the survivors; and meetings were yesterday held at Newcastle and at Shields for raising an adequate relief fund, to which the benevolent may contribute at once by addressing the Local Committee of the New Hartley Relief Fund at either town. Nor has the Corporation of the City of London been sympathetic in the matter, the standing orders as to notices of motion having been specially suspended by the Court of Common Council to admit of the passing of a unanimous vote of 100 guineas towards the relief of the widows and orphans, and other sufferers by the event, and the question of some further aid will be considered at their next meeting.

The accident which we are now deploring occurred on Thursday, Jan. 23, about two hours before noon, and just as the first shift of men were changing. Of the 240 men in the pit 16 only had been drawn to surface and whilst the third cagefull of eight were ascending the main beam of the engine broke asunder near the axle, and a mass of iron, 20 tons in weight, was precipitated down the shaft, of course carrying all in the shaft (the only means of communication between the surface and the lower workings) before it, and closing in an instant 215 persons in what has since become a tomb. In order to avoid the expenditure of a single thousand pounds, 215 lives have been sacrificed; but we trust the lesson taught by the New Hartley accident may be the means of inducing such stringent enactments to be passed as will effectually prevent the occurrence of these wholesale slaughters in our collieries. Were we living in an age when science was neglected we could understand the frequent recurrence of avoidable accidents; but, in the nineteenth century, it certainly seems marvellous that paltry scruples about the unconstitutional character of Government supervision should be permitted to have such influence as to prevent the enactment of laws compelling the best known preventives of accidents to be adopted in every colliery in the kingdom, and making the colliery proprietor criminally responsible for accidents resulting from neglect. The fall of the beam filled the shaft with rubbish for a considerable depth, and steps were immediately taken for removing the debris, and thus re-establishing a communication with the men below; but what could be done for the few men who could be set to work in a single shaft to remove the

mense a mass in a shaft thrown into the most dangerous state by the damage produced by the falling mass? For nearly a week their labours were incessant before the entombed miners could be reached, and it was then too late: their trial had been too much, and nothing but their lifeless bodies remained to be brought to surface. Who can form an idea of the sufferings of the poor fellows before death came to their relief? That they must have been great indeed is proved by the fact that they have left evidence that in their fearful position they had continued as long as strength permitted them to labour with energy to free themselves from their miserable prison. At the top of the furnace-drift, the nearest point to surface which they could reach, saws and adzes were found, with which they had laboured hard to remove the obstacles which prevented their egress. For more than three days after their entombment the dull boom of their labours was distinguishable to those engaged in attempting their release, and they then seem to have abandoned all hope, and silent, and powerless, to have prepared to meet their doom. Brothers, who but a few days before had made the most of their leisure hours, and made the village ring with their merriment, now locked themselves in each others arms to die, and fathers laid down by the side of their children to meet the same dread fate; unhappily, no aid could be afforded to them until life had ebbed away.

But scarcely less terrible than the position of the poor sufferers themselves was that of their relatives at surface; wives who but a few moments before the calamity were anxiously awaiting the return to their mid-day meal of those most dear to them were thrown into the depth of despair, and left their little homes to linger on the pit heap, unsheltered from the bleak winds of Heaven, eagerly learning the smallest piece of news from those endeavouring to clear the shaft: the chills of night were forgotten in their anxiety for those below, and it was not until after nearly a week of weary watching that their suspense was put an end to by the announcement that all hope was passed. Dreadful, however, as has been the calamity, and much as might be said upon the many modes by which the accident could have been prevented, we are bound to admit that since the accident it certainly seems that all that was possible was done to rescue the men, and that everyone in the district, whether connected with the colliery or not, used their utmost exertions in the matter. To mention the names of all who have done noble acts at Hartley New Pit since the accident occurred would do little good, though we are sure that there are none who have assisted in the dangerous labour in that fatal shaft who have not worked with a willingness which is beyond all praise, but there are a few names which cannot be passed over unnoticed—Mr. HUMBLE, the viewer of the colliery, has scarcely left the spot since the occurrence, and is, doubtless, entitled to praise for his untiring exertions, but what shall we say of the noble fellows who have volunteered their services to clear the shaft, filled with the poisonous gas which has destroyed more than 200 of their fellowmen; of JOHN LIDDELL and RICHARD WILSON, of North Seaton, who but just escaped with their lives, and were brought up insensible as a reward for their labours; of THOMAS FAIRBURN, RICHARD FAIRBURN, and RALPH MAUGHAN, of Cowpen, who were brought up shortly after them in a similar condition; of GEORGE EMMERSON, who was the first to venture over the cistern into the furnace drift. It was not until after 4 o'clock on Wednesday that the sad news that all hope was past was known, when WILLIAM ADAMS (better known as "Cockney Jim"), of Cowpen, and ROBERT WILSON, of Backworth, who had volunteered to descend, returned to surface with countenances that rendered it scarcely needful for them to tell the result of their visit. The first report that made hope useless was given by ADAMS. "We went," he said, "from the furnace drift to the Yard seam. We came to the clack door, and when we got through, we went on the pumps to the furnace drift, and then along it, when we saw two men on the top of the furnace lying dead. We persevered in going on, and found more dead men. We passed them and went through two doors. At one of the doors we found a man lying dead, as if he had been struck down by the gas as he opened the door. After getting through the two doors we found the bodies lying thicker and in greater quantity. It would break the heart of a stone to see them. I thought we had no reason to go any further, and, therefore, returned. There was a good air coming up outbye when we were down."

In a short time 100 of the bodies were found, and information of the fact was immediately sent to Her MAJESTY at Osborne, who, amidst her grief, did not forget the many poor women at New Hartley who, like herself, had lost their dearest partners, her first telegram being in these impressive words:—"The QUEEN is most anxious to hear that there are hopes of saving the poor people in the colliery, for whom her heart bleeds." To this Mr. CARR replied that there were still faint hopes of at least a portion of the men being recovered, but unfortunately this had ere long to be succeeded by another, announcing that the men were dead, when a second telegram was received from Her MAJESTY (through Colonel PHIPPS) not less kind—"The QUEEN has been deeply affected by the dreadful news from Hartley. Her MAJESTY feels the most sincere sympathy for the poor widows and orphans. What is doing for them? I write by to-night's post." The whole neighbourhood is naturally in a very excited state, but we trust that now the worst is known this will gradually subside, and that the attention of all will be turned to the prevention of similar accidents for the future. It was not expected that the bodies would be got out of the pit before this (Saturday) morning.

Upon several previous occasions we have referred to the benefit that would accrue from the earlier publication of the annual summary of accidents in connection with colliery workings, and we are glad to find that a step has been taken by Mr. JOSEPH DICKINSON, the Government Inspector for the Manchester district, which is well worthy of imitation by the whole of his colleagues, and which tends to confirm our opinion. Yesterday Mr. DICKINSON issued a circular letter to the owner of each colliery under his supervision, and ere this reaches our readers the number of accidents which have occurred in the Manchester district is known to every owner or firm within it, and many of them are probably considering how to remedy the evils which the Inspector points out, and how his very valuable recommendations and suggestions may best be adopted. We regret to find that the number of deaths in his district during 1861 have exceeded by more than *forty per cent.* those of the preceding year; but he has taken the earliest opportunity of pointing out the commonest causes of the casualties, and thus gives the colliery owner every facility for applying his energies to diminish the fearful sacrifice of life. In 1860 the loss of life was brought to a lower number than in any previous year. The subjoined statement will show the increase, as compared with 1860, in the Manchester district:—

	1860.		1861.		Increase.	
	Separate accidents.	Deaths resulting.	Separate accidents.	Deaths resulting.	Separate accidents.	Deaths resulting.
From explosions ..	8	8	10	20	2	12
Falls of roof	26	26	29	31	3	5
Shaft accidents	8	11	15	18	7	7
Miscellaneous .. } Above ground .. }	13	13	9	9	—	—
			4	4	—	—
Total	55	58	67	82	12	24

The number of non-fatal explosions during 1861 was 29.

We subjoin Mr. DICKINSON's circular, and trust its moderate, yet firm, tone will be duly appreciated by all concerned:—

Pendleton, Manchester, Jan. 24, 1862.

SIR,—As the Act 23 and 24 Vic., c. 151, leaves it to the Inspector to determine whether a sufficient cover overhead shall be provided, when lowering or raising persons in every working pit or shaft, I beg, therefore, to inform you that, after long observation and a consideration of the advantages and inconveniences, I am of opinion that such a cover is desirable; and that, unless there be any special objection in your case which you may bring under my notice, I require such covers to be forthwith provided and used in your working pits or shafts, except those worked by a gin or a windlass, or during sinking, or in doing pumpwork. The self-acting fences to the pits, which are now becoming common, appear to me to be a useful addition; and if you have not already applied them, I would recommend you to do so.

With the view of drawing your attention to the present prominent causes of accidents, so that they may be remedied, I beg to append a preliminary summary of the fatal accidents, and also of the non-fatal explosions of fire-damp, which have taken place in this district during the year 1861. In doing so, I wish especially to draw your attention to the large number of explosions; and to the fact that there have been more accidents and lives lost by falls of roof and sides of the mine than in any previous year.

The accidents by falls of roof and sides have, in many instances, arisen purely from props and spraps not being set. In some mines these precautions seem to be considered unnecessary by the workmen; and the underlooker and fireman, either from want of experience or not being firm enough, allow the neglect to go on, until an unseen parting or some unsoundness causes an unexpected fall, which might, and probably would, have been guarded against by the systematic use of props and sprags.

Amongst the causes of the explosions (as well as of other accidents), I find in some instances the work persons have not been supplied with a copy of the rules; also that the underlooker, or person entrusted with the management, has not had sufficient previous training, and instead of acting under the guidance of a competent viewer, he is left to gain knowledge from his own experience only, which results, too often, in its being obtained through the occurrence of accidents. The commonest causes have been—

1.—The airways were too small, and enough ventilating power was not applied.

2.—The air was not kept up to the face by means of bratticing; and instead of ventilation being constantly produced, as the Act requires, gas was allowed to accumulate over night.

3.—When gas had thus become accumulated, the fireman, instead of dislodging it by ventilation, and preventing the men going near, set the danger signal, and allowed the men in his absence to bat the gas out.

4.—Fire-damp has been allowed to remain accumulated in suspended workings, when it might, and should, have been removed by brattieing.

5.—Open lights have been allowed in workings near to accumulated fire-damp, or where the appearance of fire-damp might have been anticipated.

6.—Where safety-lamps have been required to be used, firemen, &c., contrary to the Act, have been using their own lamps unlocked; and in the explosion in which nine lives were lost, a fireman's lamp was found open.

I find that in some of the collieries the management is good, and will bear comparison with that of any district, whilst in others much still remains to be done; and as so much depends upon our proper management, I hope that if any of the remissness to which I have alluded may apply to your mines, you will be pleased to impress upon your underlookers the necessity of greater care being used, in order that better results may be produced in future. Yours faithfully, JOSEPH DICKINSON, Inspector of Mines.

The information contained in this document should be studied, and acted upon quite as much by the coalowners in other parts of the kingdom as by those in the Manchester district, and we do not hesitate to state that the only result which could follow will be a diminution of the casualties. As has been before remarked, the explosions are the principal class of accidents over which the Government have any material power, and in these the result, although the explosions are still too numerous, in Mr. DICKINSON'S district at least, has been satisfactory. At the Worsley Pits, belonging to the Bridgewater Trustees, two non-fatal and one fatal explosion occurred, the latter resulting in the death of nine persons, and the fireman's lamp being found open upon the examination of the pit. The accidents by falls of roof and coal have been most numerous in the Stoneclough Colliery, worked by Messrs. KNOWLES and STOTT; in the Clifton and Kersley, worked by ELLIS FLETCHER'S trustees; and in Coppull Pit, worked by Mr. JOHN HARGREAVES; at Lord's Fields and Moston there were, at each, two such accidents during the year, no other pit having more than a single accident of this class, resulting in a single death. For the promptness with which Mr. DICKINSON has made the results of his last year's inspection known he is undoubtedly entitled to the thanks of every coalowner in the Manchester district; and we hope that the advantage of the course he has adopted will be so readily recognished by the other Inspectors, that in future years the month of January will not be permitted to pass by without the publication of a similar statement for every district in the kingdom.

The occasional occurrence of a "dreadful calamity" would appear to be inseparable from the working of our coal mines. On Jan. 14 an accident occurred at Seaton Delaval New Colliery, by the breaking of the "brier" which supports the beam on which the pulley-axles work, the ropes being thrown off, and the cages precipitated to the bottom: fortunately, however, no lives were lost, though many were jeopardised. Only two days later, at a pit almost adjoining, another fearful casualty—that at Hartley New Pit, and from which 215 deaths have resulted; while on Saturday an explosion occurred at Mr. DAWES' Blackheath Colliery, near Dudley. The particulars of each event are correctly detailed by our respective local correspondents, but these contingencies naturally induce us to reflect upon and to examine the recent proposition to establish "The National Association for the Relief of British Miners." In the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 11 we reported the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of the Association, at which Mr. G. A. TOWERS, the general manager, explained that the promoters had resolved that the operations of the Association should be divided into three departments—science, education, and finance and relief; science, considered in relation to its capability to prevent accidents in mining operations; education, as a means to the same end, by making persons in positions of trust feel their responsibility, and making the great mass of the mining population aware of the dangers to which they are exposed; finance and relief, by the collection of voluntary contributions adequate to the instant relief of the families of those killed, to secure provision for the infirm and disabled from a separate fund, to which the miners themselves would be encouraged to contribute, and to relieve them generally in affliction, by the distribution of funds, according to the regulations to be agreed on by the Association. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. J. HEYWOOD, the Revs. Messrs. BOURN, ARTHUR, and BUCK, Messrs. COLWELL and ATKINS, and the Chairman (Mr. HARVEY LEWIS, M.P. for Marylebone), and resolutions were passed "That it is in the opinion of this meeting highly necessary and desirable that steps should be taken to prevent, as far as human agencies can prevent, accidents in mines; and that where they do occur prompt and effective aid should be rendered to the sufferers, and to provide for the education of the mining operatives generally, especially of the rising generation. As the Association in question proposed to carry out these objects, the meeting willingly gave it their countenance, and a local committee was forthwith formed.

One of the first objects of the Association will be to introduce an improved system of ventilation, which is carefully described in Mr. CHARLES COLWELL'S pamphlet, "The Miners' Friend," issued under the auspices of the body; it may be briefly described as a modification of the plan proposed by Mr. R. H. HUGHES; instead, however, of the air being conveyed to the workings through pipes, Mr. COLWELL proposes to make the mouths of the pits, both upcast and downcast, air-tight, and to provide each of the covers with a self-acting counterbalanced safety-valve, the weight upon which would at all times be so regulated as to effectually prevent the escape of gas from the fissures in the coal, as well as from the goaf. To admit of the ascent and descent of men, and of the hauling of the coal, all that would be necessary is a simple arrangement, consisting of a few counterbalanced traps in the winding-pit, so that at each passage of the cage the loss of the compressed air would be limited to that contained between one counterbalanced trap and the next above it. It must be understood that we do not by any means advocate this plan, but merely explain it, leaving the consideration of its efficacy to practical men, who will at once see its value: the Association consider that instead of the men working as at present in rarefied air, they would, by Mr. COLWELL'S arrangement, be always in compressed air, and its contamination by the gas given off by the coal would be entirely prevented. By thus preventing explosions the Association hope to remove one evil, and by educating the miners they propose materially to diminish the deaths from other descriptions of colliery accidents.

We have thus prominently set forth the objects of the Association, which is now fairly before the public, that our practical readers may give them due consideration, and, at their leasure, make their comments, for which the Journal is at all times open.

The adventure that is at the present time developing the recondite mining law of this country is the unfortunate PELYN WOOD MINE. In one form or another the affairs of this undertaking have engaged the attention of the Courts for the past six months. At one time we hear that an obstinate adventurer is sued for merchants' accounts, at another time we hear of bills filed against the purser for collusion with creditors, and, lastly, by the recent case of COOK *v.* FULLER, we learn that Mr. COOK, an unhappy adventurer, having been sued for wages in three actions, has had judgments recovered against him to the amount of 618*l.* It does not appear whether Mr. COOK had or not refused to pay his calls, but it is an admitted fact that he has been compelled to pay 618*l.*, besides his own costs of suit. Justly irritated at being thus victimised, and made the scapegoat of the company, he sought to recoup himself by suing the defendant (the purser, and also an adventurer), for 49*l.* 19s., being the defendant's *pro rata* contribution towards the plaintiff's loss of 618*l.* The case was tried in the City Sheriff's Court a few days ago, when it appeared that there were 85 adventurers in the mine, and that Mr. COOK claimed to be entitled to sue the defendant as one of such adventurers for his contribution—49*l.* 19s. The Court, however, held that it was not competent for the plaintiff to recover against the defendant in the form of action then before it, and alleged that the action was a statutory one, and could not be maintained against the defendant alone, and that the plaintiff should have sued each and every coadventurer for his share or contribution. After such a judgment, Mr. COOK had no course left open to him but to submit to be nonsuited, an event which renders him liable to pay not only his own costs, but also those of the defendant, Mr. FULLER. So that in the result Mr. COOK has not only lost all the money he has invested in the Pelyn Wood Mine as an adventurer, together with the above-mentioned 618*l.*, but also his own costs of the three actions brought against him, and his own and the defendant's costs of the action COOK *v.* FULLER. All this misery and ruin forcibly shows the necessity for the introduction of the principle of limited liability in all mining adventures. The Pelyn Wood is a cost-book mine, and, therefore, unlimited; had it been a limited joint-stock company, Mr. COOK would have been saved from the disastrous events which have overtaken him, and cost-book mining escaped a censure from which it will not readily recover. We sympathise with Mr. COOK, and deeply regret that the law does not afford him any escape from his unpleasant position, except through the Court of Chancery, an institution that has been, happily, likened to the Cave of Trophonious, the effects of an entry into which used to strike us with so much horror during our boyhood school-days.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JAN. 23.—We have no change of importance to notice respecting the position of the Coal Trade. The present year has, unfortunately, been very prolific in accidents, most of them of a minor character, but those have culminated in one of the most dreadful description, of which scarcely a parallel is to be found in the annals of mining. We allude to the catastrophe at Hartley. The colliery, one of the most extensive in the district, is the property of the Messrs. Carr, and was, until lately, a very unprofitable concern, having been continually flooded with water. About four years ago the present pumping-engine was erected, and since then the colliery has been very prosperous. Only one shaft is completed from the surface to the Low Main seam; the shaft is 12 ft. in diameter, and divided into two compartments by a wooden brattice. There are three seams of coal—the High Main; the Yard seam, at a distance of 70 fms.; and the Low Main seam, 100 fms. from the surface. The furnace is situated in the Yard seam, the air returning from the Low Main up a staple a considerable distance from the shaft. There is also a staple sunk from the surface to the High Main, but no communication existed except by the shaft between the High Main and the Yard seam. On Thursday last the large pumping-beam of the engine used for draining the colliery, the end of which projected over the mouth of the shaft, suddenly snapped in two near the centre, the outer end, weighing 21 tons, falling down the pit, carrying with it the pumping-spear and the brattice; and coming in contact with the ascending cage, containing eight men, they were thrown out of it; five of the men were killed instantly, the other three escaping almost miraculously. At the time of the accident the men were changing shafts. A set of the men had gone down a short time before, and the fore-shift men had just commenced to ascend the shaft—16 of them having got safely to bank, and 8 more were coming up at the time of the accident. On proceeding down the shaft it was found to be blocked up with timber, &c., and the beam having broken away a considerable quantity of the walling of the shaft, a great quantity of stone had fallen away, filling up the shaft several fathoms above the Yard seam, and there being no other means of escape, of course the lives of all the men and boys in the mine, 215 in number, were at once placed in jeopardy—they were, indeed, entombed alive. Horses to the value of 500*l.* were also in the mine. Added to this the ventilation was, of course, stopped, so that the unfortunate position of the mine, *in possessing only one shaft*, became most painfully apparent.

From the time of the accident up to five o'clock on Tuesday morning the greatest exertions were made to open the shaft, but only slow progress could be made, the debris having to be drawn up to the High Main seam. At this time the distance was not great to the furnace drift, and sanguine hopes were entertained that the release of the men would be effected every hour. These hopes were, however, doomed to be disappointed; and at length a noxious gas made its appearance, which, although allowing lamps to burn, would not sustain human life. It is considered to be carbonic oxide. This prevented any further effective operations, and in consequence a change of tactics was necessary. This consisted of putting in a canvas brattice, in order to carry the air down the shaft; and tubes were also placed in connection with the engine-stack, in order to assist the ventilation. This was completed, or nearly so, at 11 o'clock A.M. on Wednesday, and the furnace drift entered, where some tools were met with, but no bodies seen. One hundred and six bodies have been found in the Yard seam; none have been found alive. Before any can be brought out the shaft will have to be secured; they will then proceed to put the bodies in coffins, before bringing them to bank. Great excitement prevails among the people and men in the district.

The colliery has been visited by immense numbers of people, and also by many distinguished viewers and engineers, offering their advice and assistance. Among the rest we may mention Mr. Nicholas Wood, Mr. Hugh Taylor, Mr. T. Y. Hall, Mr. Dunn, and Mr. Atkinson, Government Inspectors; the Bishop of Durham, and many of the clergy of the district, were also present on Wednesday.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, on the bodies killed in the shaft, before Mr. S. Reed, coroner. The engineman and banksman were examined, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

The interest attached to the boiler explosion at Byer Moor Colliery will make the following letter, which has been addressed to the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, by Mr. M. Dunn, worth recording in the Journal; and we hope its insertion may induce some of our practical readers to accept the invitation of Mr. Dunn, and turn their attention to the subject, that they may find a satisfactory solution of the cause of accidents of this description:—

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT BYER MOOR COLLIERY.

SIR,—The great utility of Coroners' Inquests consists in eliciting the various details connected with accidents, and especially so in cases like the above, which embrace facts and opinions connected with questions of philosophy and chemistry, highly important to the business of life; but the reports of such investigations are too frequently very meagre, inasmuch as they leave short the cross-questions suggested by individuals as to the grounds of opinion given in direct evidence. I am, therefore, induced to review the principal facts of the above case, for the purpose of enabling persons to investigate and apply the experience thus gained to our circumstances, and so provide against similar catastrophes. The principal features of the case were as follows:—Two boilers, each 40 ft. in length and 5 ft. 3 in. in diameter, were applied to work the colliery engine. The plates were ⅜ in. in thickness, and 7 ft. in length, and were purchased from three different manufacturers, chiefly in Yorkshire. Each boiler was properly fitted up with double safety-valves, one 4 in. and the other 5½ in. in diameter; as also a steam-guage, duplicate feed apparatus, one common, and another with Turnbull's whistle attached; also a sludge-pipe, which was opened to let off a few inches of water several times a day. The fire was at one end, and was connected with a wheel flue, which passed the flame underneath, and afterwards around the boiler. At the time of the accident the consort boiler was off, and although the steam was required to be up to 30lbs. per inch, yet very little work was doing. The boiler was rent into four pieces, some of which were thrown to a considerable distance, and the portions over the fire showed indubitable proofs of having been overheated.

It came out in evidence that both boilers, although so little worn, had been under repair; and that the fatal boiler having been seen to leak and to bulge out, had the plate over the fire, 7 feet in length, taken out and replaced by one of the Farnley plates, which plate, in turn, had suffered extreme heat. A most important part of the evidence was the statement that this boiler had been thoroughly cleaned only four days previously, and that very little sediment had been discovered in it. Mr. Thompson, the colliery engineer, admitted "that the boiler had given way immediately over the fire." A very small "furring," five-sixteenths of an inch thick, was produced as having been taken out of the boiler at the last cleaning, which he alleged to be quite different from ordinary "furring," and it had been produced in *four days*. This deposit, witness considered, would keep the water off the plate until it got hot, when the pressure of the steam and water in the boiler would bulge the boiler and break the deposit, and then the water would come in contact with the hot plates over the flue and would cause the explosion. The water was drawn from the Busty Bank seam of the pit at nights, and put into a pond till used. The workmanship and fittings of the boilers were unexceptionable. Sunderland, the enginewright, was at the cleaning four days before, and "saw nothing peculiar: there was no deposit similar to this specimen produced. The boilers were cleaned once a week. He was on the boiler twenty minutes before the explosion, and reported the valves, &c., as being all right. Had never seen a deposit like this before. There would be 3 ft. 4 in. of water over the fire when the boiler was in working order." Mr. Berkley, the colliery viewer, explained that these boilers had only been at work two months, and that nothing had been done in the pit to occasion any material change as regarded the water used in the boilers. The conclusion come to by Mr. Thompson was concurred in by several engineers and boiler-builders, who all agreed in their approbation of the workmanship and the efficiency of the boilers, at the same time admitting that they had never experienced so rapid a formation of incrustation as here reported.

I think it my duty, therefore, to review the circumstances under which the explosion took place, and to endeavour to discover whether some other principle than that dealt with may not be assigned as having been concerned in causing the explosion; and on discussing the subject it is not a little remarkable that these boilers, under a pressure of only 30 lbs. per inch, should each of them show signs of decay within two months of their being in operation, whilst the state of the water was admitted to have been, until very recently, satisfactory. One of the most striking facts in connection with this explosion is, that the boilers have in three several instances yielded to the influence of the firing, although the fire was about 3 ft. distant from the bottom of the boiler. This fire had first to pass completely underneath the length of the boiler, then to turn into one of the flues, along which it passed to the fore end, and down the other side of the boiler, and finally out to the chimney, the length of which course could not be less than (say) 140 or 150 ft.; and taking the contents of the boiler, half full, at nearly 3000 gallons, it necessarily demanded a succession of intense firing, the result of which may have produced effects not prominently brought to view. It was, therefore, this impression which induced me to put the question, "Whether two fires instead of one might not be advisable," in such a case as this, by distributing the heat more equally around the boiler? In conclusion, I may state that I should feel much satisfaction if the above remarks should be the means of inducing anyone amongst those who are scientifically and practically engaged in mechanical pursuits to turn their attention to this subject, in the hope that they might find a satisfactory solution of the cause of accidents of this description, which hitherto have so frequently baffled investigation. It may be well to bear in mind that the boiler was constructed of iron from three different manufacturers, and that it is probable such varieties of iron may possess different degrees of expansion and contraction, and, therefore, might affect the question at issue.

MATT. DUNN, Government Mine Inspector.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JAN. 23.—There are said to be rather more orders for Finished Iron, and in some branches of the Hardware Trades a slight improvement is described. Its extent is very limited, and manufacturers generally are very short of orders. Mr. Henry Sparrow has become the proprietor of the Corbyn's Hall Malleable Ironworks, near Dudley, which has been transferred to him from the Corbyn's Hall Malleable Iron Company, as the firm previously in possession of it was termed. The failure of Mr. John Rubery, umbrella manufacturer, of Birmingham, was announced on Monday. It is stated that his liabilities are about 30,000*l.*, and serious losses

in the American trade are assigned as the cause of the catastrophe. Another failure has occurred this week, at Willenhall, the firm of Messrs. Pitt and Fletcher, iron merchants and manufacturers of boot-tips, having stopped payment. The second partner in this concern is a son of the Rev. H. S. Fletcher, whose name is execrated in England as the man who has robbed the depositors in the Bilston Savings Bank of a large portion of their accumulations. It is pretty certain that the disclosure of the nefarious system there pursued has led to the stoppage. One of the local banks is a considerable creditor, and it is understood that they held the guarantee of the vicar of St. Leonards for advances to the firm.

Mr. Joseph Hall, of the well-known firm of Barrows and Hall, Bloomfield Works, Tipton, and whose iron is well known throughout the world as the BBH, died at his residence, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, on Saturday morning last, in his 73d year. Amongst the men who have contributed to improve the manufacture of iron, Mr. Hall occupies a very high place. Nearly five years ago the important contributions which the lamented gentleman has made to the manufacture of iron were noticed at some length in this part of the *Mining Journal*, and led to some controversy with the descendant of Mr. Cort, who, however, on reflection withdrew the demurrer he had at first raised as to Mr. Hall's claims. Those claims relate specially to the practical introduction of the system of what is called "puddle boiling," as distinguished from "dry puddling." By the latter plan the iron is worked at a comparatively early stage in the action of the heat, whilst the former permits the process to go on until the iron boils, as the name indicates. The immediate advantage of this plan is that it dispenses with the intermediate process of the refinery, by which, previous to its adoption, pig-iron was prepared for the puddling-furnace, and it enabled the puddler to produce a very superior quality of malleable iron, as well as to give him a greater command over the iron, enabling him to produce iron of any degree of ductility. Mr. Hall, in a work he published in 1857, gave a sketch of the circumstances under which his discoveries were made. He stated that in the year 1806, being then 17 years old, he left home, and became apprentice to an iron manufacturer, his indentures expiring in 1810. He, however, continued to work for the same master, and in the following year his attention was attracted by seeing one of his employers carrying an old shoe heel full of bob nails to the refinery, for the sake of the iron it contained. Such an example of saving scraps of iron impressed the young man, and he determined to imitate it, by gathering every available fragment of iron in various forms about the works. This he saved on one occasion to puddle on the Saturday night, after the men had left work, but an unexpected amount of fusion took place, the molten liquor rising in the furnace, and running over the fire and flue-bridges. The scrap-saver was greatly alarmed, anticipating both that the iron would be spoilt and that the furnace would be seriously injured. However, he found on looking into the furnace that pieces of iron formed, and he balled this, and took it to the hammer, and it shingled well. He felt greatly relieved that what had at first caused him considerable alarm had terminated so satisfactorily, but went home with the determination not to repeat so dangerous an experiment.

On Monday morning, however, he found that this particular piece of iron was the best he had ever seen, and he continued, in spite of many difficulties, to carry on experiments for three years, the result of which was a decided conviction that in order to improve the quality of malleable iron, with respect to which there were then many complaints, the boiling principle must be adopted, and that this did not require the refinery process. The experiments were then pursued on a large scale, and the iron thus made sold in the market, where it met with general favour. But great difficulties were experienced. The ordinary furnaces were found inadequate to bear the great heat and pressure which accompanied the boiling process, and Mr. Hall's ingenuity and perseverance were severely taxed to overcome this difficulty, which he ultimately did by making a frame of iron plates hardened so as to resist a great amount of heat. A protection, however, was required for these plates, and "old bottom cinder," a product of the refinery, was successfully employed for the purpose. As, however, the boiling plan became more general the refinery fell greatly into disuse, and a substitute for "bottom cinder" became a great desideratum. This appears to have tested Mr. Hall's ingenuity and perseverance more than any other difficulty, and the consumption of gold, time, and patience were great. At length, however, a mode of calcining "top cinder" was discovered, by means of which it was rendered so impervious to heat as to form an effectual protection for the plates, and a patent was obtained for the invention in 1859—the first step Mr. Hall ever took to secure to himself the benefit of his invention. But the patent was never enforced, and the invention soon got into general use, and the sons of Vulcan in South Staffordshire, by a rude kind of poetry, gave the calcined substance the name of "Bull-dog," as indicative of its insensibility to the biting action of the fire, and this cognomen still continues in general use. It will thus be seen that experiments which cost the labour and anxiety of years, and which entailed a direct expense of 3000*l.* on Mr. Hall, were allowed to become the common property of the public, the experimentalist simply securing the benefits which resulted from the high character of the iron produced under his superintendence, and which is now well known and everywhere acknowledged. Proposals have been made to present Mr. Hall with some testimonial of the sense entertained by the trade of the services he has rendered, but hitherto they have come to nothing. Probably now that he has passed away this feeling will find some expression, as it truly ought.

Mr. Hall was, as this brief history indicates, a simple, unassuming, plodding man. Those who have had intercourse with him knew how rich a mind he possessed. He was not skilled in easy, fluent expression, but the patient listener soon perceived an undercurrent of thought, often sparkling with poetic fancy, and indicating powers of a very superior order. As a man he was greatly beloved. His generosity is the theme of many an anecdote, and no death ever excited deep sorrow than will be manifested when the last sad rites are performed to his remains to-morrow.

A dreadful accident happened at the colliery of Mr. W. H. Dawes, Blackheath, near Dudley, on Saturday morning last. Happily, an accident to the winding-gear caused the stoppage of the mine to a great extent, and only three men were in the workings—a man who had charge of a small engine at the bottom of the workings, 300 yards deep, and two men who were drawing slack for the engine. At three o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Llewellyn, the chartermaster, who was at the top, heard a noise in the mine as of an explosion, and an immense volume of steam and brick-dust at once rose from the upcast shaft. It was at once supposed that this arose from the bursting of the boiler in the workings, and this opinion is still held. As the winding apparatus was out of gear, and as it was in the night, a considerable time elapsed before any means could be adopted for descending the downcast shaft. The timber in the upcast shaft speedily took fire, and the flames were fed by a rapid current of air from the downcast, and the fire soon became terrific, roaring with immense noise. All hope of the three men being safe were abandoned before any descent could be effected, but three men descended the downcast shaft, but found the passages on fire, the coal having become ignited. The only course left was to cover both shafts, which was done. Seventeen horses have perished, as well as the three men, and the damage done is great.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JAN. 23.—An important case, touching the right of railway companies to charge extra tolls, was heard at the Newport County Court, on Monday, before Judge Herbert. The Machen Company claimed damages for demurrage of trucks from the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company, under the following circumstances. The Machen Company contracted to supply the Uskside Works, Newport, with coal, and, in consequence, they permitted their coal-trucks to run direct to the Uskside Works, instead of Machen Wharf. This was done on nineteen successive occasions, and the railway company raised no objection to convey the coal direct to the Uskside Works. As the wagons were sometimes irregularly delivered, a complaint was made to the railway company. The officials, after enquiry into the matter, decided that they could not convey the coal to the Uskside Works in future without an extra charge of 4d. per ton. They gave as their reasons—firstly, that they were not compelled by their Act to take the coal anywhere, except to the Machen Wharf, at the ordinary charge; and, secondly, that the siding at the Uskside Works was an unsafe one for engines to traverse. Evidence was given that engines had gone on the siding for many years, and the railway company themselves converted part of it from a tramway to an edge rail. His Honour said he should adjourn the case for a month, in order that he might inspect the siding personally.

A prospectus has been issued of the London and South of Ireland Direct Telegraph Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. The line, it is stated, will cross from Milford to Wexford, Cork, and Queenstown, and the company have obtained permission to erect a station at Roche's Point, where the pilots board the steamers, and, consequently, intelligence will be transmitted to London before the mails will arrive at Queenstown. The contract for the submarine cable has been entrusted to Messrs. Silver and Co., whose India rubber patent was declared by a Government committee to be superior to anything yet invented for submarine telegraphs. The Electric and International Telegraph Company are about opening a station at Milford, and a considerable reduction will be made in this company's rates on and after the 1st of February next.

At the Merthyr Police Court, on Saturday, Martha Gege was charged with stealing coal, the property of the Dowlais Company. She was committed for ten days.—At the Cardiff Police Court, on the same day, William Charles was charged with stealing a quantity of coal, the property of Messrs. Fowler, Brothers. The prisoner was caught throwing the coal out of a boat on the Glamorganshire Canal. Committed for 21 days.

A rumour has been prevalent for some time that another attempt will be made to start the Abercarne Colliery. The report, if true, will be hailed with universal satisfaction throughout the neighbourhood. Since writing the above, intelligence has arrived that a repetition of former scenes has taken place at Abercarne, and seven men have been taken into custody on the charge of intimidation. A few days since, a kind of truce was agreed to between the men and masters, in order that the furnaces might be kept in order. Six men were employed at this work, and after they had finished the company wished to keep them on, but the strike men objected. The consequence was that the six were hooted and threatened, and seven of the ringleaders were arrested on Wednesday and Thursday. The case, it is expected, will be heard on Saturday before the Newport magistrates.

An association has just been formed, called the West Midland Freighters' Association, the object of which is to protect the interests of the freighters on the West Midland. The freighters allege that undue advantage is shown to the traffic of the South Wales Coal Company, which is principally composed of West Midland Railway officials. Mr. E. L. Pugh has been appointed secretary of the association, and two meetings have been already held, one at Pontypool and one at Worcester.

A slight explosion took place at the Grove's End Colliery, Pontardulais, on Friday morning last. Seven men were down in the mine at the time, and they used candles. Indications of the gas were perceived, and five of the colliers withdrew in time. Two, named Thomas and Evan Lewis, were not so fortunate. Their candles ignited the gas, and both were badly burnt about the hands and face.—An inquest was held on Monday before the coroner, Mr. Overton, on the body of David Rees, aged 26 years. Deceased and his brother were working at the Sguborwen Colliery, when a large quantity of coal fell upon the deceased, and he was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."—On Saturday, George Clarke, 14 years of age, was frightfully mutilated at Coalpit Heath. It was his duty to hitch the trucks as they were drawn up the incline. Another lad volunteered to attend to the trucks for a few minutes, but he neglected hitching them, and several ran back with fearful velocity against Clarke. The poor lad was conveyed to the Bristol Infirmary, where it was found that he had received a compound fracture of the thigh, and two wounds on each of his arms.—On Wednesday, Thomas Room, aged 49, was seriously injured by the chain breaking at the Publow Coal Pit. Several of his ribs were broken, and he was otherwise injured.

The trade of the South Wales ports is not so brisk as might be wished, and there are a great number out of employ of those who formerly were engaged in iron and coal shipping, &c. The returns just published show that the foreign coal exports have decreased at Cardiff and Newport. In 1860 Cardiff shipped 1,142,522 tons of coal foreign, and 767,846 tons coastwise. In 1861 the shipments were 1,127,232 tons foreign, and 660,761 tons coastwise. Newport presents a striking contrast with the other ports in the import of timber, no less than 28,185 tons having been imported, principally from the North American colonies. The export of coal foreign from Newport has suffered a slight decrease. The general opinion prevails that a great improvement would immediately take place in the shipping trade if the British Government interfered, and refused to recognise the American blockade. The reports of the last few days that the Government intends following this course has given extreme satisfaction. Until some decisive step is taken increased activity cannot be expected in the iron trade.

The Forchamman Colliery, Aberdare, has just been taken by Messrs. W. H. Thomas and Co., and will shortly be in full operation. The coal is to be shipped at Swansea.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JAN. 23.—The prospects of the Iron Trade are somewhat more encouraging, but there is little hope of any material improvement for some time to come. The demand for the home trade is steady, but few orders arrive. In the North of Yorkshire a more active state of trade exists, and the demand for pig-iron is improving. In Lancashire everything has a very gloomy appearance. The manufacturers are only working their mills about half-time, and the operative classes are in a state of great distress. The steel trade is very depressed, and at Sheffield a large number of workmen are out of employment. The foundries in the neighbourhood of Rotherham are well employed, and the stove-grate manufacturers have also a good supply of orders on hand, but the trade altogether continues to be in anything but a satisfactory condition. The suspension of cash payments by the American banks appears to have had no influence upon our trade at present, as our manufacturers have determined, some time ago, not to execute orders from America unless accompanied by cash, or a substantial guarantee for immediate payment on the completion of the orders. The altered state of the weather during the past few days has had a good effect on the coal trade in stimulating the demand, but this extends only to the coal required for household purposes. For Derbyshire hard we have a shade more enquiry, but the production is greatly in excess of the consumption. We learn with satisfaction that the mineral products of Derbyshire will be well represented at the forthcoming Exhibition. Staveley, Butterley, Derby, and a number of other places, will send specimens of coal and iron, and the manufactures produced therefrom. Sheffield, too, notwithstanding its depressed condition, will exhibit a great variety of metallic goods. Several of the larger firms in Yorkshire will also send a very large quantity of specimens of the iron trade, and great competition is evidenced for supremacy in designs. The general complaint appears to be the want of space for the articles which are intended to be exhibited.

A miner, named James Oliver, was brought before the Barnsley magistrates, on Wednesday, charged with smoking and using lucifer matches in the Oaks Colliery. The charge of smoking could not be satisfactorily proved, but matches and tobacco were found in the defendant's pocket. The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 2*l.* and costs, or in default three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. We should imagine the severity of this sentence will have a salutary effect on miners who are guilty of the dangerous practice of smoking in mines.

There is a great depression existing at the present time with regard to the progress of lead mining in several districts of Derbyshire. At Ashover, the Mill Town Mine is not doing so well as was anticipated, though the prospects of the undertaking are not altogether hopeless. The directors are going the right way to prove the mine, and they are gentlemen in whom the greatest confidence may be reposed. The New Midland Mine, as it was recently called, is at a dead lock, and it would appear that the company are at a loss what steps to take. The lead mines about Matlock, which are chiefly private property, are doing well, and we have received information that the Prince of Wales Mine shares, Derbyshire, upon which only 35*s.* were paid, were sold by auction on Monday last, at 22*l.* to 23*l.* premium. The Mill Dam Mine is inundated with water, and we learn that the water has been diverted. It would almost appear desirable that some amicable arrangement should be made between the Mill Dam and the Great Hucklow Companies, which would enable them to work harmoniously together.

An aggregate meeting of coal miners of the Charwell, Gildersome, and Adwalton district will be held on Monday, near the Gildersome station, for the purpose of considering the notices from their employers of a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages, which notices were issued to the men on Friday last. Ever since the advance in wages, which was conceded to the men in January, 1860, some of the employers have been dissatisfied, alleging that the 10 per cent. then given was not warranted by the state of the trade; and further, that they had lost the Leeds market, and could not compete with the Barnsley masters. The men, in reply to the latter position of their employers, state that what was then given to the miners was fully made up for by the increased price charged to the public, and also by the mixing of large with inferior coal. The hands further allege that when the strike in 1860–61 terminated the masters led them to understand that their wages were not in future to be on a sliding scale, but that since that time the coalmasters had been constantly endeavouring to bind them down to a system of day payment; that the rate of 5*s.* per day had been mentioned as a fair price for the best hands; but that no agreement could be made with respect to the other classes of coal getters. It is also argued by the miners that there is no good and sufficient reason why a 10 per cent. reduction should take effect at the present time, either from the want of a market or any other cause. If the masters insist on the reduction, however, a strike appears to be imminent, and if that evil should occur it would have the effect of throwing 1200 men and 600 boys out of employment.

The stoppage is announced of Messrs. G. J. Calvert and Co., railway ironfounders, of York. The liabilities are understood to be a little over 100,000*l.* The firm have some large railway contracts, including some for the supply of the West London Extension Railway, and for the ironwork of the bridge above Chelsea.

A movement is on foot in Sheffield for the establishment in that town of a school of mechanical science and practical metallurgy.

A fair example of the difficulties which the Government Inspectors of Coal Mines have to contend with in the fulfilment of their duties was given before the magistrates (Messrs. E. G. Maynard, G. Heathcote, and J. Paget) at Chesterfield, on Saturday, when three informations were laid against Mr. George Hoskin, of Brampton, owner of the Boythorpe Colliery, for not publishing the general rules at his colliery, under 23 and 24 Vic., c. 151, sec. 15; for not casing the shaft; and for not appointing an office to pay wages in. Mr. Busby appeared to support the information, and Mr. Cutts for the defendant. The case occupied a considerable time, during which the energetic advocacy of Mr. Cutts afforded much amusement, more especially as it was met by a becoming coolness on the part of Mr. Hedley, who submitted to a long and unnecessary course of cross-examination with evident pleasure, suffering Mr. Cutts literally to consume himself with his own great warmth. Denuding the evidence of its playful character, it appears that in April last Mr. Hedley visited the defendant's colliery, and found he had not published a copy of the new general rules, as required by the Act. Mr. Hedley directed him what to do, and promised to send over rules, which he was to hang up in the office 14 days, and after that forward them to the Secretary of State. Mr. Hedley sent him the rules two or three days afterwards, and on Dec. 2 was again at the colliery, and found the rules were not published. A copy of the old rules, objected to by the Inspector, was posted in the engine-house, into which place the men were not permitted to enter. Mr. Cutts contended they had not been actually at work, in reply to which Mr. Hedley stated that they had been drawing coals. Mr. Cutts then addressed the Court for the defendant. He said that about twelve months ago Mr. Hoskin commenced to make this colliery, which was yet in an unfinished state, and not fully at work. This allegation was that he did not post in a conspicuous part of the colliery a copy of the general rules, according to the Act. He (Mr. Cutts) said that, as a dry point of law, it was not necessary to have the rules of a colliery affixed until it was established, because if it was necessary to have them at all it was requisite to exhibit them directly the first sod was turned, and before any building was erected.—Mr. Busby submitted that Mr. Cutts was under a misapprehension.—Mr. Cutts said the rules which were approved by the Secretary of State were posted in compliance with the Act. The only place in which the small amount of wages could be paid was the engine-house; and the rules were posted there and sufficiently displayed. It was too bad that Mr. Hoskin should be pounced upon in this hawk sort of a manner, and called up to answer these charges. If the Bench were determined to convict, he should certainly ask for a case to be submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench. For the defence, Thos. Shaw, the engine-tenter, was called, and proved that he had seen the rules in the engine-house, and always received his wages there; but admitted in cross-examination that they were not hung up outside the engine-house, and that he knew colliers were not allowed to go within it.—Mr. Maynard said that the magistrates were of opinion that they should convict. He was very sorry that Mr. Cutts should have used such language as he had done. The motives of a gentleman who was doing his duty ought not to be called into question, and he thought the remarks very unnecessary indeed. He was glad to say it was contrary to the wish of the Bench that such observations should be used. The defendant was convicted in a penalty of 5*l.* and costs. For not providing an office to pay wages in, the nominal fine of 1*s.* and costs was inflicted.

Mr. Busby said the next information was for not casing the shaft. The men were subjected to great danger, especially in going up and down the shaft. He would take this opportunity of saying that he could conceive nothing more immoral or more disgraceful to insinuate a want of public duty towards a gentleman who had to fulfil a most responsible and a most unpleasant duty. What could be more easy than to overlook these cases; but what would be the responsibility of a man who thus failed to protect life, when life was liable to sacrifice? If a gentleman is bound to perform unpleasant duties, is he to be subject to the remarks and attacks of an advocate? Such remarks which have been made far outstrip the rights of an advocate, and which, if permitted, would tend to prevent public officers from doing their duty. He was sure the Bench would feel that his remarks were neither inappropriate nor undeserved.—Mr. Hedley said he went down the shaft on Dec. 2, to examine the low coal in the shaft. The stratum below was loose, and he pulled pieces off, and if they had fallen upon the heads of those at the bottom of the shaft it would have done them great injury. The shaft was not safe, and he considered it ought to be cased.—Mr. Cutts felt compelled to express himself warmly when he was entrusted with the advocacy of a case in which a little man is charged with breaking a penal Act of Parliament, and where the informations have been mostly laid against little men.—Mr. Busby: That is not true, Mr. Cutts.—Mr. Cutts: It is not unlike the truth, when you consider the few informations which have been laid against large colowners. How is it that there should be so many informations against a man when there has not been a single accident or injury of any kind to the men employed at the pit?—Mr. Maynard: Well, Mr. Cutts, this is only occupying our time.—Mr. Busby: Mr. Cutts is addressing the gentlemen of the Press, and he wishes them to take it down.—Mr. Maynard: Very well, let them take it down.—Mr. Cutts: I have spoken rather warmly, but I have expressed feelings which I could not hold. There is an undue pressure put upon a little man. The Inspector must prefer charges against parties, and the little men are picked out. I should like to see the duties discharged in a more general manner.—Mr. Maynard: Mr. Hedley has not laid information only against the owners of small collieries, but against large ones also. I apprehend Mr. Hedley is very unwilling to lay these informations, but if he cannot enforce compliance without resorting to the law he is obliged to do so.—Mr. Cutts: But why lay three informations?—Mr. Maynard: I do not know Mr. Hedley's feelings.—Mr. Cutts: I cannot assume that he was unwilling.—Mr. Maynard: I am afraid you assume a great deal which you ought not to do.—The defendant was then fined 1*l.* and costs.

At the same sittings, Mr. George Goodwin, of the Heath Colliery, was charged, on three informations—with not publishing the general rules at his colliery, at Heath, for not appointing an office to pay wages in, and for not providing proper means for communicating from the bottom to the top of the shaft. Mr. Busby said the defendant had consented to a penalty of 1*l.* each on the first and second informations, and 3*l.* on the third. These penalties were accordingly imposed, Mr. Maynard remarking that these cases were very different to the last, as Mr. Goodwin had not been previously warned that he was infringing the law.

STEAM BOILER ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At a recent meeting of the company, held in their offices at Manchester, Mr. R. B. Longridge, the chief engineer, stated that the total number of boiler inspections made by their officers in the course of the year is 13,071, of which 368 were internal, and 897 rough examinations. These inspections revealed not less than 861 serious defects, many of which, but for their timely detection, would in all probability have resulted in explosion.

THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The seventh annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions, and for Effecting Economy in the Raising and Use of Steam, was held at the Town Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday, Mr. WM. FAIRBAIRN, C.E., F.R.S., &c. (the President), in the chair.

The reports of the committee and of Mr. L. E. Fletcher, C.E., chief engineer, which were printed, were taken as read. The committee stated that the number of members, as well as the number of boilers under inspection, had increased during the year, and that at the close of 1861 the association numbered 430 members, and had under inspection, at 535 factories and other works, 1454 boilers and 1030 engines, representing approximately a total of 127,065 indicated horses' power. No explosion had occurred to any boiler under inspection during the year, while no less than 20 explosions were known to have happened in various parts of the kingdom, from which 27 persons had been killed, 47 wounded, and considerable damage done to property; 5612 boiler inspections had been made, 52 boilers being found in a dangerous state, while, with regard to 226 others it was necessary in 145 that the furnaces should be strengthened by hooping; in 52 that the shells should be strengthened by additional stays; and in 29 that the load on the safety-valve should be reduced.

The chief inspector's report described in detail the defects discovered during the year, and discussed the questions of "economy in the raising and the use of steam," the application of steam-jackets, or casings, to cylinders, &c. As to the use of steam, the inspector, in a table of engines indicated during the year, giving their consumption of coal per indicated horse-power per year, the returns were in the gross, since steam is not used by the engines alone, but is employed in the mill for warming, sizing, and other purposes, the relative amounts of which it is impossible to separate, so that the actual consumption of coal per indicated horse-power per hour, as well as the comparison between one engine and another, is only approximate. The report, however, pointed out the desirability of adopting a more satisfactory system, which it is hoped the association will be the means of introducing ere long. It would be extremely valuable if a complete table could be obtained of the actual nett amount of fuel consumed per indicated horse-power by each engine under inspection. Such a table would form a true record of comparative economy, which would not only be useful to steam users, but also to manufacturing engineers, while it would establish a wholesome competition between all parties for the attainment of the highest degree of economic efficiency. It was the desire of the association constantly to diffuse among the entire body of members reliable information on all points relating either to the safety of boilers or the economic use of steam; carefully avoiding the recommendation of anything untried or experimental. In this way it was thought that the association would continue to be a source of wealth to its members, as well as to the surrounding district; and the earnest desire was expressed that no year should pass without a decided mark of engineering progress being clearly stamped upon it by this association.

The financial statement showed that 1137*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* had been received from subscriptions, and 89*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* from special fees, the total income being 1226*l.* 6*s.* The expenditure had been 1606*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; there was a deficiency at the commencement of the year of 35*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* and during the year of 304*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, making a total of 340*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* The association had, however, a balance in hand at the close of the year of 61*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, after meeting all liabilities.

THE CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts. The whole course of the association showed the truth of the adage, "Prevention is better than cure." The executive committee gave their time gratuitously for the benefit of the members, and, in fact, for all users of steam-boilers and engines; and if the association were but properly appreciated, there would be at least double the present number of boilers under inspection. The subscription has been reduced, the entrance fee had been given up; and he did hope that the next report would show that the users of steam-boilers were more alive than at present to their own interests, and to the safety of their workpeople. He was thoroughly convinced that the principle of the association was the correct and sound one, as against that of insuring boilers against explosion, for no money payment could be a compensation for loss of life and destruction of property. The association's principle of close inspection, all defects being pointed out for immediate remedy, was adopted by the association recently formed in London; and his opinion was that offices for the insurance of boilers really lived upon the reputation which the association had created. He was glad to know that so much had been done, and was doing, to strengthen boilers, so as to make them much stronger than the outer shell—a matter to the proof of the necessity of which he devoted much time and attention some years ago. (Hear). During its six years' existence the association had only had three explosions; and they arose from gross negligence on the part of the engineers or firemen in charge. Indeed, with proper care, aided by such assistance as the association gave, he believed that boiler explosions might be reduced to a very small number indeed, compared with those now so frequently occurring in different parts of the country.—Mr. HUGH MASON (Ashton-under-Lyne) seconded the motion. He strongly urged the users of steam-boilers, as a simple matter of personal gain, not to speak of higher motives, to join the association, for they would find that the smallest amount of scientific care in raising and using steam would save four or five times as much as they would be called upon to pay for all the advantages of membership. The motion was unanimously adopted, as were all the subsequent ones.

Mr. E. ASHWORTH (Bolton) moved a voted of thanks to the committee of management. He could only attribute the small number of members to ignorance on the part of the users of boilers of the existence of the association and of the benefits which it offered.—Mr. T. TAYLOR (Wigan) seconded the motion.

Mr, J. D. BOOTH (Preston) proposed the officers for the year, Mr. Fairbairn being President; and Mr. BOWMAN (Messrs. Huntriss and Co., Halifax) seconded the motion.

Mr. T. BAZLEY, M.P., moved—"That the meeting considers the system of voluntary periodical inspection to be worthy the confidence of all steam users, and that this view is borne out by the fact that no explosion has occurred to any boiler under the inspection of this association during the past year, while no less than 20 explosions are known to have happened in various parts of the kingdom. Also, this meeting wishes prominently to call attention to the fact that, in every case where exploded boilers have been examined and reported on directly to this association, it has been found that the explosion resulted from the simplest causes, and might have been prevented by the exercise of due care. This meeting, therefore, considers that the labours of this association have established the following principle—namely, that the causes of explosions have been shrouded in unnecessary uncertainty and mystery, and takes this opportunity of expressing its conviction that explosions are considered far too frequently to be accidental, and that by due attention to correct principles in the construction of boilers in the first place, added to care in their working in the second, the recurrence of explosions would be prevented."—Mr. J. MCONNELL seconded the motion.

Mr. W. W. HARMAN, C.E., proposed—"That this meeting calls attention to the fact that the association by no means confines its attention to the safety of boilers, but includes all questions relative both to their efficient working and to the economic use of steam generally, and this meeting considers that the association, by the assistance it renders to engineering progress, is commercially valuable, not only to its own body of members, but also to the district at large."—The motion was seconded by Mr. W. BOOTH; and the proceedings were terminated with thanks to Mr. Fairbairn for presiding.

In acknowledging the vote, Mr. FAIRBAIRN alluded to the Hartley Colliery accident, and said that had the beam, instead of being made of cast-iron, been constructed of riveted plates, as bridges were now made, the accident might never have happened.

THE SAFETY-LAMP.

At the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. GEORGE CHARLTON read a paper on the Self-Extinguishing and Detector Safety-Lamp for Working Miners.—The capabilities of the safety-lamp have won for it the very appropriate Latin motto, "Mones et munio" (I warn and I protect), its province being to indicate the presence of carburretted hydrogen gas, or fire-damp, in mines, and to preserve the workmen from accident until a sufficient amount of atmospheric air can be obtained to remove the gas from the working-places. Besides the great care required to fix the exact limits to which open lights may be used with safety in mines producing inflammable gas, every colliery manager in charge of such mines finds another equal difficulty in maintaining strict discipline in the use of safety-lamps in those parts of the colliery where safety-lamps only can be employed. Many modes of accomplishing strict discipline have been suggested. Education of the colliers has been recommended and tried; but this is a slow process, and the youth of the present must become the workmen of the future before much improvement can result from this source. In the meantime, many lives may be lost from accidents caused by workmen secretly and foolishly opening their lamps by false keys, which they can obtain from the lamp manufacturers in any of our towns in the vicinity of collieries.

As an instance of the thoughtlessness and foolhardiness of workmen, I subjoin a copy of the Daily Return made on May 28, 1861, by my principal underlooker:—"Daily Return made by Mr. William Seddon, underlooker of the Dunkirk Collieries, of the state and condition of the pit-workings, as regards the air, air-courses, lodgements of fire-damp, increase or sudden appearance of fire-damp, cutting through into any old workings, discovery of any of the men unlocking or injuring the safety-lamps, willingly exploding any fire-damp, to save trouble or otherwise, or being seen with any kind of naked light where the same is prohibited—stating the names of the men; also of accidents to any of the men (stating the name, cause, and manner of injury received, and whether proceeding from negligence or otherwise); and also for any complaints made by the men, or dissatisfaction expressed by any of them concerning the insufficient state of ventilation, ill condition of the pit-ropes, scarcity of prop timber, or of any other cause of danger connected with their working in the mines:—'To-day the ventilation in all the pits has been good, and the work is progressing as usual; but I have to regret to report that one of the workmen in the Astley Deep Pit has evidently had his safety-lamp unscrewed, and his light exposed during his work, for when he left his lamp at the office appointed to receive it it was found to have a piece of coal, nearly the size of a walnut, inside the gauze. It would appear that he had had his gauze lying upon his coals while working, and then, losing his light, had screwed the lamp together in the dark without being aware of the presence of the piece of coal. I have not yet ascertained his name, as he had heard of the coal being found in his lamp, and has run from the colliery; but I will do my utmost to discover his whereabouts, so that he may be brought to justice.'"

Such cases as the foregoing clearly show that many of the accidents that have occurred since Sir Humphry Davy's lamp was applied to the lighting of mines may have occurred from colliers unlocking their lamps during their work; and we have it in evidence that the recent accident near Wigan, where 12 lives were lost, and at the colliery near Ashton-under-Lyne, where 41 lives were lost, in 1857, and also at the colliery near the city of Durham, in 1844, where 95 lives were sacrificed, were caused by lamps having been tampered with and unlocked by the colliers during their work in the presence of inflammable gas. Several valuable additions have been made to the Davy lamps, to render them more safe and self-extinguishing; and also to have the poles and oil vessel locked together, and stamped on lead with a die each time they were attached, or the locks sealed by other contrivances; but the complexity of the arrangement and the expensiveness of their construction have hitherto prevented their becoming generally used.

During the present year, Mr. Jones, of London, and myself have been closely engaged in inventing a piece of mechanism, of great simplicity, which can be readily adopted to any Davy, Stephenson, or Clanny lamp; so that what good discipline fails to effect, our mechanical appliance does instantly and unerringly accomplish, by causing the workman to extinguish his own light the moment he attempts to open it, and so remove the inducement to tamper with his lamp. The invention consists in removing the ordinary lock from the bottom or outside rim of the lamp, and passing a screw-bolt through the brass rim, and also through two small pillars firmly into an extinguisher to a point when it securely fastens the lamp. While the bolt is being screwed or turned from right to right, to lock the lamp, it gradually turns the extinguisher to the right side, to give no shadow; but the moment the screw forming the lock is turned back from right to left, to open it, the extinguisher is infallibly brought upon the flame, and instantly puts it out. To prevent the ingenuity of a collier raising the wick above the extinguisher to prevent its action, two pillars are placed in the oil vessel, one to sweep over the face of the wick, to remove the snuff, the other to raise the wick one-fourth of an inch but no further; and we find that with wicks made of woven cotton one-eighth or one-sixteenth of an inch is sufficient for an ordinary day's work and use. Besides the above additions an improved burner has been introduced into this lamp, by which

nearly double the light emitted by the ordinary Davy is produced. In conclusion, I have to add that, in my own experience, those colliers who would so open their lamps are an exception to the general rule; but, if there be only one or two such persons in a colliery they might cause serious accidents; but such an arrangement as herein described would always prevent accidents arising from such a contingency, and, moreover, they would no longer be tempted to tamper with their lamps, as they would then be at once detected.

Mr. A. KNOWLES proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Charlton; Mr. GOODWIN seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. GOODWIN expressed a doubt whether colliers were made into better workmen by education.

Mr. ATKINSON suggested that the reason was that they did not get enough of it.

Mr. JOSEPH DICKINSON (the President) said it was desirable that the locks of safety-lamps should be as simple as possible. Complicated locks, such as Chubb's, would never do for a safety-lamp. Mr. Waring, of Neath, had a patent lamp similar to that now exhibited, and which, on being exhibited before the South Wales Institute of Engineers, was opened by two or three in succession without unscrewing. There was a slight difference between the one now exhibited and Mr. Waring's: the pricker was only intended to act once—it could not be made to act so as to push the wick higher than a certain point.

Mr. CHARLTON said that these and other points had been carefully and closely investigated. He quite agreed that Mr. Waring's lamp was an improvement upon the previous lamps, and there had been inventors who had made improvements since; but they all failed from their complexity. He believed than an extinguisher, with the prickers preventing the wick to be pushed up too high for the extinguisher to catch it coming down, was all that could be required to prevent men opening their lamps during their work. With regard to education, he might state that his own experience was that the colliers, and everyone else, were all the better for having a good education. He did not think that education itself made men dissatisfied: the better the education the better for both physical and mental labour. With regard to another point—the existence of gas at all in coal-mines; in collieries where gas was produced at a rapid rate, and especially where ventilation could not possibly sweep away the gas, it was highly desirable to have lamps perfectly safe. Ventilation and good discipline might alter the state of affairs; but, at the same time, it was a great point gained to make it impossible for a workman to open his lamp without extinguishing it. It had happened that, in a moment of temptation, a man had unlocked his lamp, and at the moment there was a sudden settling of stone, and all that was left to tell the tale was a disjointed safety-lamp—as had been the case under his own observation, not under his own management, for he was happy to say that nothing of the kind had occurred under his own care; but at inquests he had attended he had found cases of this kind, and it was out of pure benevolence to the mining population that he had exerted himself in the matter, and he hoped that for the future they should have no accidents arising from that source.

MINING AND MINERS.—A very interesting popular lecture, on "Mining and Miners," was delivered at the Vestry Hall, Chelsea, on Wednesday evening, by Mr. J. S. Phené. After briefly describing the form and probable interior condition of the globe we inhabit, he referred to the experiments for ascertaining the increase of temperature in depth, remarking that the hypothesis first advocated by Mr. Were R. Fox, that hot springs caused the difference of temperature which was met with in mines, seemed to be confirmed by facts proved to apply generally. As to the crust of the earth, it was doubtless extremely thin in comparison with its diameter, the hills and valleys having no greater effect upon its rotundity than the irregularities on the rind of an orange. The pressure of the atmosphere and the effect of centripetal and centrifugal force were then referred to, and, with respect to the elements, Mr. Phené reminded his audience that the ancients considered that there were four elements only, though modern chemistry had proved the elements to be much more numerous—an element, he should tell them, being that which was regarded as incapable of further decomposition; and he had no doubt that, as science progressed, the elements of the present day would be as much bygones as were the four elements of the ancients at the present time. The lecturer next alluded to the formation of the bed of the ocean, as ascertained from Captain Maury's surveys, and the penetration of light through fluids, observing that recent experiments, made by direction of the Swedish Government, proved that light penetrated water to a much greater depth than the limit fixed by Forbes. The earth's crust, he said, had been deposited with much regularity, but had evidently been much broken up since its first deposition. But of the advantage of this convulsion, he need only direct their attention to the diagram of the stratified rocks at the time of their deposit; from this it would be seen that, had they remained undisturbed, the whole surface of the earth would have presented one uniform appearance; but, by their upheaval, the various strata, and even the unstratified rocks, were brought within our reach. The existence of fresh water in the sand lagoons of the coral reefs, the probability that the coral insect had had some connection with the oil-wells of Pennsylvania, and many other interesting circumstances connected with the earth's crust, were in turn treated of, the hardships of the miners, especially coal-miners, being next considered. This portion of the lecture was well illustrated by chemical experiments, showing the nature of fire-damp, and the value of the Davy lamp in preventing explosions. Turning to metalliferous mines, he said that, as some of those present might feel an inclination to enter upon tin mining, he would give them a piece of advice, which he had obtained from one of the most successful tin miners in Cornwall—never to expect tin in the primitive granite, though the secondary granite was a favourable rock for finding it in. The gold rocks of Wales and the fact that the Clogau and Vigra Mines had returned 3675*l.* to the adventurers in dividends during the past year were alluded to, and the mode of tamping and blasting rocks in metalliferous mines. A vote of thanks having been moved and seconded, Mr. Robert Hunt (the Chairman), in putting it to the meeting, remarked that, to Mr. Phené's advice where to mine he would add a few words. It was, as a rule, to mine within a mile from the junction of two dissimilar rocks—for, with the single exception of Berehaven Mine, in Ireland, no productive mine had been found to deviate from this law. Mr. Phené had directed their attention to the large number of deaths in connection with coal mining, and the necessity of compulsory measures for preventing them; but he could them tell that the deaths resulting from metalliferous mining—a steady, lingering death, though not less dreadful—were twice as numerous as those resulting from colliery working. Attention should be drawn to the fact that the average duration of the life of the metalliferous miner does not exceed 30 years. Short, indeed, was the miner's life, and, when it is considered that they add 31,000,000*l.* annually to the wealth of the country, they would see that they were entitled to have something done for them; they should remember, too, that for every 60,000 tons of coal raised one human life was sacrificed. He was sure they had all derived much instruction from Mr. Phené's lecture, and was sure, therefore, that all would be ready to express to him their warmest thanks.

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE COLLIERIES ACT, AT ROYTON.—At the Royton Petty Sessions, on Monday, before Mr. Nathan Worthington, Chairman, and other county magistrates, Messrs. Marlands, Bailey, and Booth, proprietors of the Bower Colliery, Hollinwood, appeared to answer four complaints preferred by Mr. Dickinson, Inspector of Coal Mines, under the Mines Regulation and Inspection Act, 23 and 24 Vic. c. 151. The complaints were that the defendants had not provided sufficient ventilation; that the safety-lamps were not locked; that there had been neglect to send notice of an explosion which caused the death of a collier; and that the defendants had employed in the pit a boy under twelve years of age, contrary to the statute. Mr. Crossland, solicitor, Bury, appeared on behalf of Mr. Dickinson; and Mr. Mellor, of Oldham, for the defendants. Mr. Mellor pleaded guilty to the charges, except that relating to the ventilation.—The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Dickinson, having heard of the explosion, which occurred on Dec. 30, and from the effects of which the injured man died on the 7th inst., visited the colliery on the 8th, and found such a state of things as led to communication with the Home Secretary, who directed the present proceedings to be taken. Notice of the explosion should have been sent to the Home Secretary and the Inspector within 24 hours; but none was sent until after the man died. There were no special rules enforced; and the boy referred to was really under ten years of age. The mine was very insufficiently ventilated. It was worked with a single shaft, divided by bratticing, as in the case of the Hartley Pit, near Shields, where the terrible accident occurred a few days ago. It was an all but isolated case in this district of the adoption of this dangerous plan, which was here seldom if ever used except in "proving" the existence of coal. A large quantity of air was passing through a furnace on the surface; but owing to the shaft being set with square bricks, without mortar, instead of with circular bricks and mortar—and also owing to the leakage through the joints of the planks forming the brattice—nearly the whole of that air was lost before it could reach the bottom of the shaft. The deficiency was such that the fireman had frequently to "bat" out with his jacket, or in some other way, any gas with which he met during his rounds, instead of sending fresh air to points of danger; and on the morning of the day of Mr. Dickinson's visit, he had so to do in nine or ten places. Witnesses were called in support of the facts, as stated by Mr. Crossland.—Mr. Mellor addressed the magistrates in mitigation of penalty as regarded the charges to which the defendants had pleaded guilty. As to the other charge, he called witnesses to show that the mine was generally ventilated sufficiently for safety; and that on the day in question the deficiency arose, not from inadequate means, but from an accidental overflow of water. In cross-examination it was elicited that, prior to Dec. 30, there had been two explosions in the pit, neither of which was reported. In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Dickinson stated that he did not desire to press the charges further than the magistrates might think necessary for the purposes of justice, and of safety to the workpeople.—The magistrates retired for consultation. On their return, the Chairman said that the Act imposed a penalty of not more than 10*l.* nor less than 5*l.*, for employing a boy under twelve years of age; and the magistrates now inflicted the lower amount. As to the lamps, and the not reporting the explosion, the magistrates inflicted a penalty of 40s. in each case; and, for the insufficient ventilation, the fine would be 5*l.*—cost being allowed in all the cases.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF A COLLIERY ENGINEER.—Samuel Hamblett (who leaves a wife and three children) met with a horrible death at one of Messrs. Williams's collieries, Tipton. The deceased was engaged in a department of the engine, when one of the "horns" caught his clothing and drew him into the midst of the ponderous machinery. He was killed instantaneously, and his remains presented a frightful spectacle. Deceased was a steady, sober man, and was highly respected by his employers and fellow-workmen.

NEW HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Of course, our columns will be seen with suggestions, of the value of which practical men will judge, and next week we shall endeavour to draw attention to some of the more important; in the meantime we may refer to the remarks of Mr. Fairbairn, who suggests that the beam should have been made of riveted plates, as bridges; and to the brattice cloth tubing manufactured by Mr. Ellis Lever, of the West Gorton Works, who refers to Mr. Mark Fryar's letter, published in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 5 last, and writes, "Do you not think that if the advice there given had been acted upon a very different result would have been reported? They have borrowed my cloth from other collieries, and besides that telegraphed to me for tubes, which I sent, in addition to a stock of brattice, but all too late to be of service to save the 200 poor men who have lost their lives by one of the most uncommon accidents, and under circumstances which it is painful to think of. I leave you to say whatever may be your opinion of the matter, but I may state for your guidance that I am always able to supply a cloth brattice the width and depth of any shaft at a few hours' notice."

THE DERBYSHIRE RED BOOK.—Under this title a very useful little volume has been published—its aim being "to present from year to year, as concisely and completely as can be, such information relating to the county as is of daily use and interest, but which is nowhere to be met with in a collected form." The object of the book has been thoroughly attained, and we doubt not that it will receive the support of all classes in the county. It is at once a directory, an almanac, and a copious memorandum book. To the county gentry, and to the agricultural interest, the "Red Book" will, doubtless, become a constant companion; whilst amongst the information to which the mining community will look the article on the "Mineral Wealth of the County," which was fully referred to in the weekly letter of our Derbyshire correspondent in the Journal of Jan. 11, will be found particularly attractive.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DRAKE WALLS Mines will sell this day (Saturday) 19 tons of black tin, No. 1, computed, 6¼ tons; and No. 2, computed, 12½ tons, for the month of Dec. last.

THE PENPOMPREN MINING COMPANY sold, on the 3d inst., 20 tons of silver-lead ore to Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co., for 12*l.* 19s. per ton; another 20 tons will be sampled on the 27th inst., which will be 60 tons since Nov. 15, 1861. An excellent lode has been discovered north of the last company's workings, which will produce upwards of 2 tons of ore per fm. The mine is making good profits at present.

STRAY PARK.—Capts. Charles Thomas and Son, E. Rogers, and W. Skewes have issued their usual report of this mine: they state that—"Twenty-four men are now stoping on the south lode, between the 170 and the 192, lode worth on an average 20*l.* per fm. Twelve men are also stoping in the bottom of the 170, on the main lode, west of engine-shaft, lode worth 12*l.* per fm.; and twelve men in the back of the 170, east of engine-shaft, lode worth for copper 20*l.* per fm. Our returns of tin are increasing, and we expect that at the next meeting the loss will not be great."

NORTH ROBERT must work out its own salvation, and give proofs of its improvements by future samplings. Surely the last week's report was more like a "skat bal," than one that is likely to have one of the best sales next time, and promising to further improve. Surely the report must be of all the bad points, and not a word about the good. In reading the report, it would appear the writer had not seen the lodes underground for some long time. Some time since I paid the mine a visit, and was astonished to see the rich plies of ore at both mines, and Capt. Godden gave me a very excellent account of the prospects, and it will, no doubt, turn out a trump. Surely the mine should be inspected and reported on by a disinterested man.

CORNUBIA TIN MINE.—Referring to the letter which appears in last week's Journal in favour of the Roche and St. Austell district, I desire to inform you that a very important discovery has since taken place in this mine. In resuming the 20, west of the old workings, and in entirely new ground, 11 fathoms deeper than the lodes have ever been before in this end of the mine, a really good course of tin has been intersected; and as the cross-cut putting out from the new shaft, still both 40 fathoms ahead and 10 fathoms deeper, gives a second means of seeing the construction of these lodes almost at any moment, the undertaking must be considered to have past the turning point of difficulty. Sales of tin will now be coming into hand, and by-and-bye good returns must follow. The shares are held about equally between Leeds, London, and Cornwall, and as the first-named have been somewhat unfortunate in their previous investments, it is very gratifying to find they have now every probability of a good return for patience and years of outlay. The annual meeting was held in Leeds on Wednesday, and as I have had an opportunity of seeing the statement of accounts, resolutions, &c., I cannot but express my opinion that to those who hold on the best results will follow. There are other properties in the district of the highest promise, and the success now certain in the Cornubia will assuredly lead to the working of some two or three forthwith.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—This mine improves; the lode in the 10, east of Roderick's shaft, is worth 15*l.* per fm.; the 30, east of Giesler's, 12*l.* per fm.; stopes in back of 50 east, 15*l.* per fm.; another in same level, 4*l.* per fm., and in back of the 20, 6*l.* per fathom. The burning-house having been completed, 4 tons of tin were sold this week, and 2 tons more will very likely be sold next week. The mine never looked better, and regular returns will now likely be made.

TRELAWNY.—At the meeting shortly to be held, this fine old mine, under the energetic management of Mr. F. Pryor, will resume dividends. The dividend will probably be about 15s. per share, and a handsome balance carried over. If this state of things continue, of which there appears to be no reasonable doubt, a considerable advance in the value of this property must take place.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—A considerable improvement has taken place in this mine, the lode being reported worth ¼ ton of ore per fathom. This is believed to be on the other side of the cross-course; if such should prove to be the case, this mine, which has been somewhat silent of late, will probably make some "noise" in the market.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—A very important discovery has taken place in this mine during the last week. The lode at the engine-shaft is worth fully 60*l.* per fm. for the length of the shaft; this is evidently a second course of ore, as the character of the ground has very much changed; the lode also looks as if it would be continuous. shares have had a rapid rise, and have been eagerly picked up by local parties at 27*l.* The 47 has also very much improved; lode now worth 20*l.* per fm. A course of ore is daily expected in the 67. Dividends will commence at the next meeting.

A FORTUNATE MINE LORD.—It is reported that Major Carlyon has granted about three acres of land (situated between the Charlestown United and Cuddra Mines), at a rent of 500*l.* per annum, to the Cuddra Mine; this, I think, is the greatest price at which mineral land has been let for some time, particularly as they have no minerals below the 85 fathom level, as below this level the lode enters the Charlestown sett. I hope the fortunate shareholders of the Cuddra Mine will be satisfied with this addition to their mine, and that the long-promised monthly sales of tin will now commence, and no more calls be wanted—trusting it will not prove a second—GREAT HEWAS.

THE GREAT DAREN SILVER-LEAD MINE (Cardiganshire).—The people of England, who are accustomed to hear of the great silver mines of Mexico and Peru, are not commonly aware of the vast riches contained in some of the veins of our own country. The Great Daren Mine has been worked upon one rich silver-lead vein for centuries, and so extensive are some of these ancient mines, that the Old Daren, now proposed to be worked under the name of the Great Daren Lead and Silver Mine, under limited liability, has probably yielded from the sides of the old workings, since it was carried on systematically, vigorously, and profitably—that is to say, profits to the extent of 1000*l.* per month. I say this old mine has yielded from the sides probably 50,000*l.* worth of lead and silver. The range of workings in this great silver-lead lode, which is chiefly composed of spar, crystallised silver, and silver-lead, are without much other hard or extraneous admixture, for a width of from 10 up to 25 and 30 feet, extends fully 1200 yards alone the line of the lode, and about 100 yards deep; probably the yield of this immense series of workings has been little less than 3,000,000*l.* worth of lead and silver, the lead containing about 40 ozs. of silver to the ton, and affording one of the clearest and best exemplifications of the silver-lead ores of Cardiganshire. One of the old shafts has just been drained of water on the eastern side of the great hill, with the ancient encampment, and the lode here is found so fraught with silver and lead that the miners seeing its yield have taken to raise ore from it for 10*l.* per ton, worth in the market to the company 20*l.* per ton. This is a good omen at the beginning of operations; there are also five other ore bargains let, the produce from which yields similar profits to the company. Considering the immense quantities of ore ground yet under water, and which will be speedily drained, and the facilities for cutting into the Great Cwmsymlog lode, a lode lying by the side of the Daren lode, yielding immense profits wherever it has been touched to the eastward, but which, by some inadvertence, either caused by the riches of the Daren lode, or the indolence of the management, has never been opened in the Great Daren Mine, it may be fairly put forth, and without any intention to paint with *coleur de rose*, that this great silver-lead mine will afford one of the great hits of 1862, and a great investment for all those who are lucky enough to hold an interest in it, probably giving them an immense percentage for their outlay, as well as a lasting income.

ANOMALIES IN MINING.—Few interests present greater anomalies, or more sudden changes in value, real or imaginary, than the mining interest. Some of these vagaries are so extraordinary that they excite the wonder of the speculative, as well as the ridicule of the cautious. Without attributing anything more than excitement and novelty to the parties concerned, we may quote the following curious facts in verification of our statement:—In the Glasgow market are at the present two mines. The one has been working more or less for upwards of two years, has not sold a single ton of ore, no machinery is erected, and the agent says it will be at least six months before ore will be returned. In the other upwards of 600 tons of good copper ore have been sold in nine months; the mine has only been at work one year, and in the course of six months will, in all human probability, sell a very large quantity, and commence paying dividends, yet the former is selling at the nominal value of 105,000*l.*, the latter at 7560*l.*!

MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT has shown the fallacy of the old proverb—"There is no copper on the other side of Truro-bridge." The locality of St. Austell has had rich mines; Liskeard can now boast of the best mines in the county; East Caradon has been a trump in 1861; Caradon Glasgow Copper Mine (late Tokenbury) is now on the eve of making a great mine. All the East Caradon lodes are not far from its boundary, and every day getting nearer. This sett is large, and worked by a first-class company of some of the largest mercantile men in Glasgow. They have at present 12,000*l.* in the bank, which will never be required, all the debts are paid off, and there is little doubt that in 1862 it will become a dividend mine.

LONG RAKE.—This mine is steadily progressing towards a successful result, all points of operation being prosecuted with the utmost vigour. The 60, east and west, is opening out well. In the eastern end there is a fine masterly lode, from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing good work for lead; and the western end is opening out tribute ground. The winze 30 fathoms east of the shaft, sinking below the 48, is down about 6 fathoms, the lode producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In a short time this section will be opened out from the shaft, when a fine piece of ground will be made, available for stoping, and the returns considerably increased. It is predicted that this mine at no distant period will attract as much notice as its neighbour, Bryn Gwiog.

EAST JANE.—Having been in Cornwall on business, in the neighbourhood of Bodmin, and being interested in mining matters, my attention was called to a discovery of some importance in the parish of Cardinham—a lead mine called East Jane; and from information I gathered on the spot operations were only commenced in June, since which time the adit has been driven on the western lode from 40 to 50 fms., and a fine course of lead driven through for 35 fms. in length, and a lode in the end 8 ft. wide, producing from 1 to 2 tons of good lead per fm., and every indication of further improvement. I was greatly surprised to find so much lead on surface—not less than 40 tons. The dressing-floors are completed, and the dressing being carried on with all possible speed. The first parcel of ore is now ready for sale. A powerful engine and the necessary pitwork have been purchased. The engine-house is nearly finished, and all preliminary means for carrying on the work of the mine are in active progress. The produce is the more remarkable, it not being in a lead mining district. There are several lodes of great promise running through the length of the sett, which is very large, and shows indications equal to anything I have ever yet seen.

The assay of lead ore lately discovered near Newton Stewart, and taken from 8 fms. deep, yields 80 per cent. for lead and 17 ozs. of silver to the ton. This ore can be raised in considerable quantities. The ground will be energetically wrought in the spring. Every day tends to confirm the reality of Scotland's long-dormant wealth, and gives ample earnest that ere long certain districts in that country will be as celebrated for minerals and mining adventure as the most favoured localities in England, Wales, or Ireland. It is matter for great congratulation that the vast surplus capital accumulated by her manufacturing industry is being employed at home in these pursuits.

MINING IN SCOTLAND.—We are far from being desirous of depreciating, or even being supposed of being inimical to, anything appertaining to mining interests generally, but we verily believe we not only do our duty, but we do these interests real service in checking anything like over-speculation or wild extravagancies, which too often develope themselves occasionally, more particularly in localities where mining adventure has been recently or partially introduced. It has long been the bane of mining that success in a solitary instance or two has been the fruitful source of schemes, which, though really valuable in themselves, have been by the excitement of the time so much over-valued, and purchased at such extreme prices, as must necessarily cause reaction when the over-wrought ideas subside. This reaction often takes so much precipitancy as to render the parties who may be the subjects thereof blind to their own modes of action, which most certainly must bring ruin on all concerned, notwithstanding the genuineness or real worth of the undertaking; the *via media* is the most likely to be the most lasting. We are led to these observations by a remark from a Glasgow correspondent, which appears in another column. Having taken so decided an interest, and having earnestly endeavoured to forward Scottish mining, we shall hardly be supposed to be now about to do anything that shall at all interfere with the prosperity we know to be already dawning; if so, we pray those who do us the injustice to discard any such ideas. We merely caution those who may be too apt to be led away by their over sanguine temperaments. We do so for two purposes—the one to prevent them from chagrin and disappointment, the other to guard mining from those calumnies that are but too frequently vented upon the profession and its supporters, in the acerbity of thwarted ambition or blighted hope. We implore our readers to take heed, to use CAUTION, to calmly consider that even gold may be too dearly purchased; that mining, if judiciously and cautiously carried out, is a legitimate business, and only descends to gambling when it is subjected to unwonted excess, either by the cupidity or knavery of the participators. We at present say no more, as we trust the old motto, "*Verbum sapientiæ satis est*," will be acted on.

AN IRISH BULL.—In a leading article of one of the daily Dublin papers, commenting on the necessity of preventing such fearful accidents as has befallen the New Hartley Colliery, after very pertinently recommending that in every extensive mine there should be a double (*second!*) shaft, the writer ingeniously suggests "that shafts should, if necessary, *be strengthened with broad hoops of three-inch iron!*" What a field for a lecture on mine engineering! A Nicholas Ennor, with a lecture on the "Cornish System of Working Mines," or an Evan Hopkins on the superiority of the mining tactics of his favourite "North Countrymen," would fill the Rotunda of Dublin with a curious audience. The proceeds might go to found a scholarship either of the theory of "Terrestrial Magnetism" by Evan Hopkins, or of the "Geological Formation of the Earth" by Nicholas Ennor.—A NOTE BY A WICKLOW MINER.

SALE OF MINE SHARES.—On Thursday, Mr. T. P. Thomas submitted for sale by public auction, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, a considerable amount of mining property, when the following prices were realised:—40 New Treleigh 17s. 6d., 40 ditto 17s.; 5 Kitty (Lelant), 8*l.* 10s.; 20 Kelly Bray 10s., 10 ditto 9s. 6d., 20 ditto 9s.; 1 Rosewarne, 17*l.*; 1 South Basset 9*l.* 5s., 1 ditto 9*l.*; 2 Old Tolgus 5*l.* 15s., 1 ditto 5*l.* 10s., 1 ditto 5*l.* 5s.; 2 Providence, 43*l.* 10s.; 5 Moyle, 2*l.* 2s.; 5 Silver Vein, 2s. 6d.; 25 South Condurrow, 4s.; 25 Merilyn, 5s. 6d.; 10 South Carn Brea, 4*l.*; 25 Vale of Towy, 2s. 3d.; 25 West Condurrow, 16s. 6d.; 100 Buller and Basset, Uniten, 5s.; 20 East Trefusis, 3s. 3d.; 10 Alt-y-crib, 1s.; 30 North Laxey, 7s.; 30 West Par 3s. 3d., 50 ditto 3s.; 4 West Caradon, 44*l.* 10s.; 10 East Carn Brea, 10*l.* 16s. 6d.; 10 Grylis, 14*l.* 5s.; 25 East Grenville, 25s.; 10 Carn Camborne 12s. 6d., 20 ditto 12s.; 50 Great Retallack, 10s.; 40 Redmoor, 3s.; 60 Sortridge 10s. 9d., 40 ditto 10s. 6d.; 4 North Roskear, 23*l.*; 50 Arthur 15s, 50 ditto 15s. 3d.; 5 Clifford Amalgamated, 29*l.*; 5 Caradon Consols, 9*l.* 15s.; 10 North Downs 5*l.* 5s. 6d., 5 ditto 5*l.* 3s. 9d.; 75 North Minera 16s. 6d., 25 ditto 16s. 9d.; 1 Silver Rake, 10*l.*; 10 Great Martha 19s. 6d., 5 ditto 19; 15 Brynford Hall, 1*l.* 5s.; 45 Edward, 2*l.*; 20 Hingston Down, 2*l.* 15s.; 50 Sortridge, 10s. 3d.; 5 Herward United, 1*l.* 1s. Previous to disposing of the above property, Mr. Thomas offered for sale the Polyn Wood Copper Mine, together with the machinery, plant, stores, and materials, but the property was bought in; the reserve price being 650*l.*, while the highest bid was 300*l.* Before the bidding commenced, Mr. J. Berry (the solicitor of the company) warned those gentlemen who purposed offering for the property, that not only had the sale been undertaken without his cognizance or assent, but that he had a lien upon the estate, as a creditor of the company, and an injunction had been obtained from the Stannaries Court, dated January 20, restraining the sale, or removal from the Polyn Wood Mine of any of the materials, machinery, &c.—A solicitor said that the vendors, by the conditions of sale, were bound to liquidate all *bond fide* claims, otherwise the contract would not be completed. —Mr. Berry said as there was an injunction upon the materials, it was legally impossible to deliver the property to the purchaser, whatever might be the amount of deposit, for no title could be secured until the whole of the liens were discharged. If parties, under those circumstances, thought fit to purchase, all he could say was that, as solicitor of the company, he had discharged his duty by giving this public notice, that the sale would be perfectly invalid.—Mr. T. Fuller (the secretary) said the claim of Mr. Berry was admitted, and would be liquidated. He should have thought Mr. Berry ought rather to have promoted the sale, because if there were gentlemen present prepared to give a certain price, a sufficient amount might be realised to satisfy all claimants.—Mr. Berry said that was more plausible than sound, but if it were so, he could only express his surprise, for never having been consulted as to the proposed sale, he could hardly suppose that any portion of the sum realised would go in liquidation of his claim, or that of other creditors. He might also inform the gentlemen present that he had one of the deeds in his possession, and the other was in the possession of Messrs. Robarts, the bankers. Surely these facts should have been boldly stated in the particulars, so as parties might not be misled.—Mr. Fuller said the sale had been undertaken with the sanction of Messrs. Robarts.—Mr. Berry: If any gentleman, under the circumstances mentioned in the conditions of sale, should pay a deposit, it appeared to him (Mr. Berry) that the expenses could not be recovered, and it was also exceedingly doubtful whether the deposit could be recovered.—Mr. T. P. Thomas (the auctioneer) said that the notice of Mr. Berry had been heard by all present, and he (Mr. Thomas) might add that he had received two other notices that proceedings had been, or were about to be, taken. But it was not the first time he had offered properties for sale under precisely similar circumstances, and where the same description of notices had been served. It was his invariable rule, if he were satisfied with the parties giving him the instructions, to offer for sale any property brought to him; but if the conditions of sale were such that parties did not choose to make an offer, that was a matter with which he had nothing to do. Being satisfied with the parties who had authorised him to sell, he of course would see all the conditions carried out.—Mr. Allen (of the firm of Norris and Allen, solicitors, Bedford-row) requested the Auctioneer to say from whom he had instructions to sell?—Mr. Thomas said he was not in a position to state.—Mr. Allen: Are you instructed by the mortgagees?—Mr. Thomas declined to give up the names of the parties who had instructed him to sell the property.—The Secretary said, as there were several purchasers in the room, of course every attempt would be made to throw difficulties in the way of the sale.—The Auctioneer said, when the deposit money was placed in his hands, if the property were not delivered to the depositor, agreeably with the conditions of the sale, he (the auctioneer) should return the deposit money.—The sale was then proceeded with, which resulted, as stated above, in the withdrawal of the property.

*** With last week's Journal we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing the TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to our Thirty-First Volume, and the very elaborate and valuable "Statistics of the Mining Interest," by Mr. W. H. Cuell, in continuation of those which have annually appeared during the last ten years.

University College, London.

GEOLOGY—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—PROF. J. MORRIS, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, on Tuesday, February 4, at a Quarter-past Four P.M. To be continued every Tuesday and Thursday. Fee, £2.

An EXTRA COURSE on PRACTICAL MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at a Quarter-past Five P.M. Fee, £2.

EVENING LECTURES every Thursday, at Seven P.M., commencing February 6th, Fee, £1 1s.; for schoolmasters, 10s. 6d.

E. S. BEESLEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

GEOLOGY—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY on FRIDAY morning, January 24th, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, £2 12s. 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

THE WARMLEY COLLIERY, AND SPELTER WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £70,000, in 7000 shares of £10 each, of which 4750 only are offered to the public.

Deposit on application £1 per share, and a further deposit on allotment of £1 per share. Call three months after allotment of £3. The remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM HENRY DICKSON, Esq., Chairman of the Scottish Australian Investment Company (Chairman).
J. H. REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq., 56, Lombard-street, and Manchester, Director of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company.
ALEXANDER LANG ELDER, Esq., 2, Fenchurch-buildings, director of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
FREDERICK WILLIAM GREEN, Esq., Change-alley, London, and Bristol.
DEANE JOHN HOARE, Esq., F.R.G.S., 141, New Bond-street, London.
RICHARD WING, Esq., the Vineyards, Bath.
ADOLPHUS WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq., Hare Hatch House, Berkshire, and Pall Mall, London.

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Stuckey's Banking Company, Bath and Bristol; Messrs. Baileys and Co., Newport, Monmouthshire.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Young, Jones, and Vallings, 2, St. Mildred's-court, London.
AUDITORS—James Goodson, Esq., No. 32, Kensington Gardens-square, W. Robert Palmer Harding, Esq. (Messrs. Harding, Pullein, Whinney, and Gibbons, public accountants), 3, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
BROKERS—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
SECRETARY—Henry Whitworth, Esq.
OFFICES,—ABCHURCH CHAMBERS, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company, incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, is formed with the object, among others, of purchasing and working the freehold property known as the Crown Colliery and Works, situate at Warmley, in Gloucestershire, and valuable mines of spelter ores in Cardiganshire. It is proposed to work these properties conjointly, and to smelt at the Warmley Works (with the small coal from the colliery) the mineral obtained from the mines, so as to unite in one enterprise the three distinct profits which would ordinarily accrue upon raising the coal, importing the ore, and manufacturing spelter. The aggregate profits by this arrangement will be much higher than those usually divided between the miner and the smelter, and are thus calculated to return large dividends upon the capital.

The colliery (freehold) is situate at Warmley, Gloucestershire, four miles and a half from Bristol and eight from Bath, and is connected with the Midland Railway and Kennett and Avon Canal by a short line.

The directors will increase the present yield of coal to 1000 tons per week by an outlay provided for in the capital.

The colliery and spelter works have been worked in conjunction for upwards of thirty years, but now spelter works will be erected close to the coal pits on the improved and economical principles now generally adopted.

To these have been added well-known spelter ore and lead mines in Cardiganshire, which, exclusive of supplying a regular quantity of best ores, and of the present large profit on 1200 tons of ore yearly, is one of the most prospective mines, from its extent and indications, in the kingdom. It is worked by water power of ample quantity, and the Manchester and Milford Railway, now constructing, will run through the sett, effecting a saving of five-sixths of the carriage of ores and materials from and to the mines.

After a careful investigation of the data and calculations laid before the directors, they feel confident that a nett profit of 15 to 20 per cent. will be speedily realised, and dividends of not less than 7 per cent. paid intermediately from present workings.

Full particulars appear in the prospectus, which, with forms of application for shares, and all further information, may be obtained from the secretary at the offices of the company; Messrs. JOSHUA HUTCHINSON and SON, Angel-court, the brokers; Messrs. STUCKEY and Co., bankers, Bath and Bristol; THOMAS CRUTTWELL, Esq., Bath; Messrs. BAILEYS and Co., bankers, Newport, Monmouth; and Messrs. WHITWORTH, COOKSON, and Co., Carlton-buildings, Manchester.

BEDFORD IRONWOKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—The NANTEOS AND PENRHIW UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) having resolved to DISPOSE OF the FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO FORFEITED SHARES, the Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the same on the following very advantageous terms, viz.:—£3 per share (£3 12s. paid-up), £1 to be paid with application, and the remainder in two monthly instalments of £1 each, but if they are paid at once a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed. The above price of £3 per share will be returned to the holders out of the first profits, and these shares thereafter rank equally for all purposes with the existing ordinary shares. The company is in 5000 shares of £4 each, £3 12s. paid (of which the above forfeited shares are part), so that there would remain a liability of only 8s. per share to call up.

There are now thirty-four men working in the mines, on tribute, at an average of £5 19s. per ton of ore, including every expense of making it ready for sale, which gives a good profit, while the other operations are likely to lead to further discoveries. The ore ground already laid open has recently been valued by a disinterested practical agent at £7000, and he says "There is an immense quantity of lode standing unexplored in the upper levels, which no doubt will be found equal in quality to that already laid open for working," and that "a small discovery in new ground would enable the proprietary to give dividends." He has "great confidence in good bunches of ore being discovered," and states that there is "an immense quantity of virgin ground to drive into, and the discovery of a good deposit of ore, which is likely to occur in this direction, would enhance the value of the property fivefold." There is an extensive plant of good machinery for all purposes.

In allotting the above shares a preference will be given to the present shareholders, and if no shares are allotted the deposit will be returned in full. Any further information can be obtained on application, either by letter or personally, at the office, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. J. H. MURCHISON, Managing Director.

January 21, 1862.

THE HAFOD LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each (the first issue being limited to 6000 shares).

A deposit of 5s. per share to be paid on application, and 15s. on allotment.

No call to be made at intervals of less than three months.

(Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies' Limited Acts, 1856 and 1857, so that shareholders will be liable only to the amount of their individual subscription.)

OFFICES—9A, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The sett of the company is in the centre of the best paying mines in Cardiganshire, and lies exactly between the Cwmystwith and Llsburne mines, the lodes of which run through it, and have been opened upon in many places. These mines have for years paid in dividends from 50 to 100 per cent. per annum, their shares at present standing thus:—

	Paid up per share.	Present price per share.	Dividends paid per share.
Cwmystwith	£60 0	£200 0	£235 10
Lisburne	18 15	110 0	379 10

Detailed prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had, and reports and specimens of the ore seen, at the offices of the Company, 9A, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

THE HAFOD LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors will proceed to ALLOT the SHARES in this company on Tuesday; the 28th of January inst., on or before which day all applications for shares must be made.

THE LLANMORLAIS COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 each.

Applications for the remaining shares in this company are invited to be made forthwith to the secretary, at the company's offices, 25, Bucklersbury, as it is intended shortly to close the subscription list. Each application must be accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per share. By order, CHARLES WARWICK, Sec.

THE AMMAN (ABERDARE) COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

Deposit, £1 per share on application.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF KINTORE, Lord Lieutenant of Kincardineshire.
GEORGE BROCKELBANK, Esq., Greenwich (Director of the General Steam Navigation Company).
EWING P. COLQUHOUN, Esq. (Messrs. Colquhoun and Thomson), Laurence Pountney-hill.
CHARLES LEAN, Esq., Llantrissant, late of the Cwm Avon Ironworks.
WILLIAM LLOYD, Esq., J.P., Newtown, Montgomery (Director of the Oswestry and Newtown, Newtown and Llanidloes, and Mid Wales Railway Companies).
GEORGE OFFOR, Esq. (Messrs. Seymour, Peacock, and Co.), London and Liverpool.
JOHN E. PANTER, Esq., Lee Park, Blackheath.
Sir EDWIN PEARSON, F.R.S., Wimbledon, Surrey (Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Company).
JAMES LEWIS ROBERTS, Esq., J.P., Gadlys, Aberdare, Glamorganshire.
JOSEPH TILSTON, Esq., Lower Kensington-gore.
Major-General W. G. WHITE, 14, St. James's-square.

AUDITOR—George H. Jay, Esq. (Messrs. Quilter, Ball, Jay, and Co.), Moorgate-street.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Johnston, Farquhar, and Leech, London; Messrs. Prothero and Fox, Newport, Monmouthshire.
BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; West of England and South Wales Bank, Cardiff and Aberdare.
BROKERS—Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 7, Warnford-court; and Philip Woolley, Esq., 26, Tokenhouse-yard.
SECRETARY—Francis Hawkins, Esq.

This company is formed for the purpose of working important colliery properties, containing upwards of 2000 workable acres of the finest steam coal in the world, situate in the valley of Aberdare, Glamorganshire. The peculiar advantages distinguishing this undertaking have been noticed by almost the entire London and provincial press, and may be briefly enumerated as follows:—

1.—The quality of the coal is unsurpassed. It is free burning and smokeless. It is on the English Admiralty and French Marine lists, and can be worked with the greatest economy.

2.—The quantity of workable coal, as estimated by the surveyors, Messrs. Charles Lean, D. Llewellin, and G. C. Greenwell, is upwards of 10,600 tons per acre, amounting in the aggregate to between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 tons, equal to a delivery of 500 tons a day for more than half a century.

3.—The arrangements of the colliery are complete, being superior to almost any colliery in the district. The whole establishment is on a substantial scale. It is now in full work, capable of producing 450 tons a day, which, by a moderate outlay, will be increased to 800 tons per day. There is no water to contend with, and no pumping required.

4.—The demand for the coal is most extensive, the directors having before them offers of large contracts, including one from a highly respectable firm, to take the entire produce of the colliery from the pit's mouth for the next five years.

5.—As an investment, the undertaking offers unusual advantages, as it is not in any way a matter of speculation; and the profits, which are estimated at from 20 to 30 per cent., commence from the moment the company acquires possession.

Application for shares must be accompanied with a banker's receipt for £1 per share in part payment of £2 10s., the balance of which will have to be paid on allotment. If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Prospectuses, surveyor's reports, and forms of application, may be obtained from the brokers, Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 7, Warnford-court, and Philip Woolley, 26, Tokenhouse-yard; or from the secretary, Francis Hawkins, Esq., at the temporary offices of the company, 15, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

THE AMMAN (ABERDARE) COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED) SHARE LIST will CLOSE to London applications on the 29th, and to those from the country on the 30th inst.

15, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., January 24, 1862.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH OF IRELAND DIRECT TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. Deposit £2 per share; 10s. on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Lord FERMOY, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of the county and city of Cork.—Chairman.
Sir JOHN BENSON, C.E., Montenotte, Cork.
JOSEPH CARY, Esq., Pall Mall, St. James's.
NICHOLAS CUMMINS, Esq., agent to Lloyd's, Cork and Queenstown.
J. NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., 19, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park.
JOHN HENRY DILLON, Esq., the Albany, Piccadilly.
Col. WILLIAM ELSEY, West Lodge, Ealing.
CHARLES JOYCE, Esq., Moorgate-street.
ROBERT P. WILSON, Esq., 31, Threadneedle-street.
(With power to add to their number.)

SCIENTIFIC REFEREE—C. Wheatstone, Esq., F.R.S.
ENGINEER—Nathaniel J. Holmes, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of London.
SOLICITOR—F. F. Joyes, Esq., 22, Bedford-row.
BROKERS—Messrs. Sewell Brothers, 58, Old Broad-street.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*)—W. A. Travers Cummins, Esq.
OFFICES,—7, BROAD STREET BUILDINGS.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to provide an unbroken line of communication direct from London to Cork and Queenstown, the port of call of the Cunard, Inman, and other lines of American steamers, and of vessels engaged in the Mediterranean, Australian, and other trades.

A most important feature is the concession exclusively to this company of the privilege of establishing a station at Roche's Point, at the entrance to Cork Harbour, where the pilots reside, and from whence they board the steamers. News will be brought to the station by the return pilot boats, and transmitted thence direct to London, not only anticipating all messages which have to be dispatched from Queenstown, but, in fact, reaching London a considerable time before the mail tender can arrive at Queenstown.

The submarine cable is in course of manufacture under a contract with Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., patentees of the India-rubber Insulator, which received the special approval of the recent Government Committee on Submarine Telegraphy.

The whole line will be ready for use early in the spring, and its maintenance guaranteed by the contractors for a term of years.

A considerable portion of the capital is already subscribed.

Applications for shares may be made to the brokers, at No. 58, Old Broad-street, or to the secretary at the offices of the company, 7, Broad-street-buildings, E.C., of whom full prospectuses may be obtained.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Messrs. LEICESTER AND CO., INSPECTORS and VALUERS of MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to SELECT and INVEST CAPITAL in MINING PROPERTIES, for which they charge 2½ per cent.; and they also COLLECT and TRANSMIT the DIVIDENDS, charging £5 per cent. on their amount. Messrs. Leicester and Co. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of investing, to pay from £50 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. Richard Middleton, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers the Union Bank of Australia.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856 and 1857, and of the DENHAM BRIDGE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL PARTIES CLAIMING to be CREDITORS of the above-named company are to SEND IN THEIR CLAIMS at the office of the liquidator, No. 44, Threadneedle-street, in the City of London, on or before the 28th day of Feb., 1862, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution to be made before such debts are proved, and they are not to take any other proceedings for the recovery of their debts. JAMES LANE, Liquidator.

Dated January 24, 1862.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January inst., at One o'clock precisely.

On that day two directors, James Denis de Vitre, Esq., and Walter Shairp, Esq., and one auditor, Alexander Druce, will go out of office by rotation, agreeably to the Deed of Settlement, but are immediately eligible, and are candidates for re-election.

It is necessary that persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for the direction or auditorship should leave notice of such their intention at the offices of the company at least fourteen days before the day of election, and exclusive thereof.

WALTER SHAIRP } Directors of the
GEO. WHITMORE } Company.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, January 7, 1862.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—The HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of January next, at Two o'clock.

After which an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at Three o'clock, for the purpose of electing a director in place of the late G. D. Keogh, Esq.; and also for the purpose of electing an auditor. L. R. JONES, Sec.

2, New Bank-buildings, E.C., January 15, 1862.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st February.

THE DUN MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of shareholders of the Dun Mountain Copper Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 30th of January next, at One o'clock precisely, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the company.

At the said meeting the following directors will be upon the rotation to go out of office, viz.:—Robert Porter, Esq., 12, Billiter-street; William Piper, Esq., Stangate Wharf, Lambeth; but, being eligible for re-election, they hereby offer themselves to be re-elected accordingly.

Notice is hereby further given, that at the said meeting a special resolution will be proposed to confer powers upon the directors to raise additional capital in case of need.

By order of the Board, FREDK. SAUNDERS, Sec.

No. 6, Great Winchester-street, London, January 18, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of Feb. next, at Twelve o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

The share transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, the 28th of January inst., until Friday, the 7th day of February next, both days inclusive.

By order or the directors, C. GRAINGER, Sec.

24, Gresham-street, London, January 23, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of January inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely. By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Sec.

No. 24, Gresham-street, London, E.C., Jan. 21, 1862.

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES, FOR THREE, FIVE, OR SEVEN YEARS.—THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED). Established in 1840. Paid-up and invested capital, £209,706. Reserve fund, £10,246 0s. 10d.

The directors of this company are prepared to receive loans on debentures, for three, five, or seven years, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Coupons for the half-yearly interest are attached to the debentures, and are payable at the City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London, on the 1st January and 1st July in each year.

The debentures will be issued free of any expense to the lender, and forms of transfer are printed on the back of them.

Interest will commence from the date when the money is received by the bankers of the company. By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Sec.

No. 24, Gresham-street, London, E.C., Jan. 1, 1862.

HENDRE DDU SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C., on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive the directors' and auditors' reports, to elect directors and auditors, and on other business, pursuant to the Articles of Association of the said company.

The books for the registration of shares will be closed from Monday, the 27th January, until Monday, the 10th of February next, both days inclusive.

By order, WILLIAM THOMAS DAVINIERE, Sec.

26, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, Jan. 22, 1862.

DEVON NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

DISTRICT OF ASHBURTON, DEVONSHIRE.

20,000 shares, of £2 each: 12,000 allotted.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES OTTER, Esq. (Chairman), Parsloes, Barking, Essex.
Major F. S. PARRY, 18, Onslow-square, Brompton (Chairman of the Namur and Liege Railway).
JOHN D. BARRY, Esq., Thurloe-square, Brompton (Director of the Paris and Orleans [Railway).
Capt. W. S. MOORSOM, C.E., George-street, Westminster.
W. R. PARKER, Esq., Manor House, Bexley, Kent.
DUGALD LATTEY, Esq., Rede Court, Rochester.
Mr. JOHN AMOR, 135, New Bond-street.
J. A. BURKINYOUNG, Esq., 8, Warwick-gardens, Kensington (Director of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway).

At the last general meeting of this company, held on 31st December, a resolution was unanimously passed, authorising the directors to issue 2000 of the reserved shares, for the purpose of purchasing machinery to crush and dress the ore, which is now being raised from the mine, and to sink the engine-shaft down to the junction of the lodes. The directors at once requested Mr. Jehu Hitchins to inspect the mine, and make a report upon it. The following is his report:—

London, Jan. 9.—On visiting your property, I am pleased to be enabled to state that the appearances at the 78 are such in themselves as to lend to great expectation, and induce me to think so favourably of it as to advise you to continue its prosecution both in depth and also in length. So decided is the improvement in the lode (the great north lode), upon what I before in my former inspections observed, that I am gratified, for instead of promising indications only at that time, there is now the real ore of good quality to about 2 tons per fm., accompanied with kindly admixtures of gossan, mundic, spar, &c., and altogether most promising, and I have every faith in its being met with in the 88 below on its being extended, which is in course of being done, as are also trials in extending the 78. I must beg for the present to be excused going into detail as to what I should recommend to be done, as also the costs thereof, not having had time to study it. I, however, will in a few days endeavour to do so. I, therefore, content myself with now stating that under present appearances this adventure must not be abandoned.

JEHU HITCHINS.

The directors will receive applications for the remainder of these shares, upwards o 600 having been already taken. Ten shillings per share to be paid on allotment, and the remaining 30s. by instalments of 10s., but no call will be made at a less interval than two months: 5 per cent. discount will be allowed on shares being paid up in full.

By order, GEORGE PAGE, Sec.

Offices, 16, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, E. C.

ST. JUST UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN THE PARISH OF ST. JUST, NEAR PENZANCE, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857.

Capital £15,000, in 6000 shares of £2 10s. each. Deposit on application 5s., and 5s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., C.E., 42, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
Col. BUSH, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park, London.
THOMAS COOPER SMITH, Esq., 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London.
} Directors of the Great Wheal Martha Mining Company.
Capt. GOLDICUTT (late 60th Rifles), Barton Villas, Barnsbury, London.
WENTWORTH LASCELLES SCOTT, Esq., M.S.A., Westbourne-park Bayswater, London.
WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esq., Old Broad-street, London.
CHARLES T. HAWKINS, Esq., 9, Broad-street, Oxford.

BANKERS—Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 11, Mansion House-street, London.
Batten, Carne, and Carne, Penzance, Cornwall.
BROKER—Alexander Young, Esq., 3, Bartholomew-lane, or Stock Exchange, City, London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Hales, 20, Tokenhouse-yard, City, London.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., 13, George-street, Mansion House, London.
MANAGING DIRECTOR—Mr. Thomas Cooper Smith.

OFFICES,—5, WARNFORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON.

This company is established for purchasing and working the extensive and valuable tin and copper mines, called the St. Just United, in the parish of St. Just, near Penzance, Cornwall, and situate in a district which is one of the most productive in the county, and has become distinguished by the rich returns and profitable results of mining operations carried on within it.

These mines lie immediately adjacent to the rich Botallack, Levant, and other mines, all making large dividends, and producing tin in the granite inland, and copper ore in the killas under the sea.

The company having been completely registered with Limited Liability, no shareholder can, under any circumstances whatever, be made responsible for a greater amount than the shares to which he subscribes.

A considerable portion of the capital has been already subscribed, and the directors will proceed to allot the shares in a short time.

Prospectuses, plans, forms of application for shares, and any other information, may be obtained of the managing director, at the offices of the company, or from Alexander Young, Esq., Stock Exchange, London.

ST. JUST UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Mr. THOS. COOPER SMITH having ACCEPTED the MANAGEMENT of this COMPANY, all future applications must be made to him, at the new offices, 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the ST. DENNIS CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856-57.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above-mentioned matter, and dated the 14th day of January instant, upon the petition of William Martyn, of Beulah Villa, near Saltash, in the county of Cornwall, merchant, a creditor of the said company, and by consent of the parties present at the hearing of the said petition, and representing respectively the petitioner, the said company, the late voluntary liquidators, and the creditors, it was ordered that the said COMPANY should be ABSOLUTELY WOUND-UP by the Court under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57, and that Frederick Marshall, of Truro, in the county of Cornwall, gentleman, the Assistant Registrar of the Stannaries of Devon, should be, and he was thereby, appointed the Official Liquidator of the said company.

And it was further ordered that all suits and actions against the said company should be stayed from the date thereof until the further order of the Court in that behalf, and the Court reserved the consideration of all questions of costs.

And it was further ordered that a copy of the said order should be served on the said company, and on the several persons named at the foot of the said petition—that is to say, Messrs. John Taylor, John Taylor the younger, and Richard Taylor—and that such service on them, or any of them, in any part of England or Wales, should be good and sufficient service in that behalf on the person or persons so served.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Petitioner's Solicitors, Truro.

Dated the 17th day of January, 1862.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MR. LEWIS H. ELIAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION on Wednesday, February 12, 1862 (subject to such conditions of sale as shall then be produced), unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, all that VALUABLE COLLIERY, called or known by the name of the LOWER RESOLVEN, in the hamlet of Resolven, parish of Lantwit-juxta-Neath, Glamorgan, together with the MACHINERY, PLANT, IMPLEMENTS, and EFFECTS now standing and being thereon, consisting of a good PUMPING ENGINE, a good WINDING ENGINE, pumps, pipes, water and coal trams, 2360 yards of iron rails, signal wire, winding chain, weighing machine, smiths' shop and tools, complete, &c.

And also the FARM and LANDS called PENCAER-FELIN, upon which the colliery stands.

The surface area of the property is 606 acres, and underneath lie the following veins of coal:—The Three-feet vein, known as the "Resolven Steam Coal" (this vein can be worked at a moderate expense, in consequence of having a rock top, and requiring little or no timber), and nine other valuable veins, amounting in the aggregate to about 50 feet of coal.

This colliery is admirably situated for the conveyance of its produce, being only fifty yards from the Vale of Neath Railway, and is connected therewith by a siding made for the purpose, and is also about seven miles distant from the important shipping port of Neath, at which there is now floating accommodation at the docks called the Briton Ferry Docks, and about thirteen miles from the important shipping port of Swansea, at which there is great floating accommodation; this distance will be shortened by three miles upon the completion of the Swansea and Neath Railway. From the great facilities with which this colliery abounds, it cannot fail, in the course of a short period, to rank with one of the best collieries in South Wales.

The colliery is held under a lease, dated the 29th April, 1857, for the term of 99 years, from the 29th September, 1856, at the dead rent of £500 per annum, and at the royalty of 7d. per ton upon all coal and culm. The farm is also held upon lease, of the same date and term, at the annual rent of £50.

A report on the colliery, made by Mr. Henderson, of Aberdare, Glamorganshire, in the month of February, 1859, as also a plan of the surface, and a section of the veins, can be seen at the office of Mr. Kempthorne, solicitor, Neath, where further particulars can be obtained.

The property is also known to John Hedley, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Coal Mines, Derby, he having some time ago inspected and reported thereon, and, if necessary, a reference may be made direct to him.

The sale to commence at Three o'clock.

A view of the colliery can be had upon obtaining a card for that purpose from the auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE of HARFORD'S and the BRISTOL BRASS BATTERY and WIRE COMPANY'S WORKS, at KEYNSHAM and SALTFORD, in the COUNTY of SOMERSET.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, without reserve, in One Lot, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol, on Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1862, at One o'clock P.M. (subject to conditions to be then produced), all the above-mentioned VALUABLE PROPERTY, comprising THREE WATER MILLS, with their machinery and contents, manager's house, workmen's cottages, gardens, and land, containing altogether about 13 acres.

The present occupier's tenancy expires on the 25th day of March next, at which time possession will be given to a purchaser.

Detailed printed particulars may be procured on application to Messrs. Osborne, Ward, and Co., solicitors, Bristol, at whose offices inventories of the machinery and tools may be seen. Orders to view the premises may be obtained of Mr. Edwin Naish, Bristol.

Bristol, January 14, 1862.

DEVON AND COURTENAY MINE, TAVISTOCK.—These SETTS and MATERIALS TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. The machinery includes WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. by 9 ft. (with ample supply of water from the River Tavy), STEAM DRAWING ENGINE and BOILER, with crusher, 120 fms. pumps, 300 fms. rods, &c.—For particulars, &c., apply to the purser, Mr. H. E. Crozier, 8, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.

FOR SALE, a new WATER-WHEEL, never erected, 16 feet in diameter, 12 ft. abreast, with iron shaft, bosses and rings, and wrought-iron arms; also with gear for getting up speed the whole diameter of the wheel. There is first-rate workmanship about this wheel, and will be sold a bargain; weight about 10 tons. Also, a WATER-WHEEL 30 ft. diameter, and 5 ft. abreast. Also, an 18 horse power CONDENSING ENGINE, with CORNISH BOILER, 26 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, with 10 fms. of 10 in. pumps, and bob for the same. The new water-wheel is to be seen at Barnstaple, and the engine, &c., close by.—Apply to Henry Webber, engineer, Barnstaple.

MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, about THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of COAL GROUND, believed to contain the celebrated Rhondda seams of coal, together with the Aberdare steam coal measures. A large bratticed pit has been sunk on the property, to the depth of about 70 yards. The property adjoins the Taff Vale Railway, and is within half a mile of the post town of Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, and 12½ miles from the port of Cardiff.—For terms and further particulars, apply to Messrs. Burby and Carlisle, solicitors, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.; or to Alexander Bassett, Esq., mining engineer, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

TO TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS, IRONMASTERS, &c.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, as may be agreed on, with immediate possession, the EXTENSIVE TIN-PLATE and IRONWORKS, known as the DERWENT TIN-PLATE WORKS and SEATON IRONWORKS, situate near Workington, in the county of Cumberland, and in the centre of the hematite iron district.

The works include the whole of the erections, furnaces, machinery, plant, and tools requisite for the manufacture of tin-plates and sheets on a large scale, the rolls, shears, &c., being driven by a 60 horse power steam-engine, and the whole being in the most complete and efficient working order, and capable of producing 800 boxes of tin-plate per week.

The mills might with a little alteration be adapted for rolling boiler plates and bars.

There is an unlimited supply of water-power, with several wheel races, one of which is occupied by a powerful water-wheel.

The works also contain a blast-furnace, with suitable blowing machinery and heating stoves, and a number of coke ovens and other requisites.

Adjoining the premises are a commodious family residence, with large garden, a manager's house, and twelve workmen's cottages.

Coal, iron ore, limestone, &c., abound in the neighbourhood, and the works are connected with the Cockermouth and Workington Railway by means of extensive sidings.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Henry Fletcher, of the Lowca Ironworks, near Whitehaven; or to Mr. James Lumb, Whitehaven.

Whitehaven Castle, December, 1861.

VALUABLE COAL FIELD TO LET, in one of the best situations in GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Bridgend.

COAL BEDS.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, for 21 years, from the 25th of March, 1862, the VERY EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE COLLIERIES called the SHEFFIELD COLLIERIES, within the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York, for many years carried on and known by the names of the SOAP HOUSE COLLIERY, the CASTLE COLLIERY, and the MANOR COLLIERY. Also, the COAL WORKINGS, wrought by outstroke, UNDER LANDS at BIRLEY VALE, in the parish of Handsworth, about three miles from the town of Sheffield.

The Silkstone and the Park Gate beds of coal have been worked at these collieries by the Sheffield Coal Company, whose lease will expire on the 25th day of March, 1862.

There is yet unworked in the parish of Sheffield—
Of the Silkstone bed, upwards of ..... 800 acres, 6 ft. 0 in. thick.
Of the Park Gate bed, upwards of ..... 400 acres, 5 ft. 3 in. thick.
And in the parish of Handsworth—
Of the Silkstone bed, upwards of ..... 300 acres, 6 ft. 0 in. thick.
Of the Park Gate bed, upwards of ..... 200 acres, 5 ft. 0 in. thick.

The beds in the parish of Sheffield are under the lands of the Duke of Norfolk, and those in the parish of Handsworth are under lands not the property of His Grace. In each case the coal field is quite entire.

The coal from the collieries in the parish of Sheffield is conveyed to the depôt contiguous to the town by means of tram and railways made through the Duke of Norfolk's estate.

The Birley Vale branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway was constructed by that company a few years ago into the coal field in the parish of Handsworth, now proposed to be let.

The Silkstone coal in London and in the provincial towns is classed amongst the best house fire coal, and the Park Gate coal is used very extensively for trade purposes, and likewise for domestic use Coke from these coals is made in great quantities.

The increasing trade of the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield, and the nearness of the collieries to that town, the facilities afforded by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, the Great Northern, and the Midland Railways, and the fact of the coal fields being entire, and wholly the property of the Duke of Norfolk, give to these collieries advantages which few possess.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Marcus Smith, at the Norfolk estate office, Sheffield; or to Messrs. Few and Co., solicitors, Covent-garden, London.

January, 1862.

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at £5 per mile and upwards, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED for MINING PURPOSES. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.

Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

ELLIS LEVER,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER,
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE
IMPROVED SAFETY BRATTICE,
FOR
AIR-COURSES, FLY-DOORS, AND STOPPINGS,
IN THE
WORKINGS OF FIERY COLLIERIES.

ELLIS LEVER DESIRES to INFORM the OWNERS and MANAGERS of COLLIERIES in all parts of the kingdom that THEY CAN BE SUPPLIED at a DAY'S NOTICE with a STOCK of AIR-PROOF BRATTICE or DOOR CLOTH of ANY WIDTH, and in VARIOUS QUALITIES, from SIXPENCE PER SQUARE YARD.

Several miles of the FLEXIBLE TUBING, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by ELLIS LEVER, is now USED for the PURPOSE of VENTILATION in SINKING SHAFTS and EXPLORING DRIFTS. This TUBING is AIR-PROOF and WATER-PROOF, can be made any size, from 6 inches diameter to 3 feet diameter, in unlimited lengths. Every tube is fitted internally with hoops, 12 inches apart, which prevent their collapsing.—Prices and further information will be sent on application to
ELLIS LEVER, MANCHESTER.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID,
FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING
INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.,
Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal.*

TO INVENTORS.—All INTENDING PATENTEES should PROCURE the PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST, and the MODE of PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.
R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

PATENT MOVABLE FIRE BAR COMPANY (LIMITED).
DIRECTORS.
SAML. H. BLACKWELL, Esq., Ironmaster, Dudley.
SAML. THORNTON, Esq., Merchant, Birmingham.
JONATHAN GRINDROD, Esq., C.E., Liverpool.
JOHN LLOYD, Esq., Engineer, Lilleshall.
OFFICES,—16, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL.

WRIGHT'S PATENT BARS for LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, and STATIONARY BOILERS, PUDDLING and OTHER FURNACES.

The proprietors have great pleasure in recommending the above as the simplest and best arrangement in use. The bars have already been adopted by some of the leading firms in the Midland Iron District, in various channel and ocean-going steamers, and the large breweries in Burton, and have, in every case, given great satisfaction.

For prices charged, apply at the company's office, Liverpool.

AGENTS WANTED; also, TENDERS from ironfounders for CASTING the BARS.

AYTOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE AND HOIST.
CHANGE OF LICENSE FEE WILL SHORTLY TAKE PLACE,
from £1 to £6 and upwards.
[See *Mining Journal* of January 18.]
Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ATTOUN, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE,
7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds	£500,000
Subscribed capital	447,180
Paid-up capital	137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of	220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—MR. MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving at the same time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of each Quarter, the DIVIDENDS PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFORMATION and ADVICE will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his Offices, No. 117, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, where copies of the above publication can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING, PUBLISHED IN 1856.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal.*
The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer.*
A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath.*
Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald.*
A valuable little book.—*Globe.*
Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle.*
As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph.*
Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times.*
To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Welshman.*
This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser.*
This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal.*
All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—*Ipswich Express.*
Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser.*
We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*Plymouth Herald.*
Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon.*
With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Poole Herald.*
Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle.*
It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*
Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—*Bath Express.*

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS, ON SALE OR HIRE,
AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASBRO'.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES,—No. 1, MOORGATE.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A RAILWAY SIGNAL of a NOVEL DESCRIPTION (patented) is NOW IN OPERATION on the MANCHESTER AND ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY, which GIVES NOTICE of the APPROACH of a TRAIN HALF A MILE OFF, and, if required, can announce it at any other given distance. It is novel and simple in its construction, not a single complicated movement in it, and when laid down will not require repairs for years. A model may be seen at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, in the course of a week, and a gentleman will shortly call on the different railway companies centering in the metropolis to give any required explanations.

TRADE MARK .....

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS, CROWN TUBE WORKS,
WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE.
WAREHOUSE,—81, UPPER GROUND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.
The ORIGINAL INVENTORS of WROUGHT IRON TUBES for GAS, WATER, &c. LAP-WELDED BOILER TUBES, HOMOGENEOUS TUBES for BOILERS, &c. GALVANISED and ENAMELLED TUBES, SCREWING TACKLE, STEAM and WATER GUAGES, and EVERY VARIETY of FITTINGS.

JOB TAYLOR AND CO., SWAN FOUNDRY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM,
SOLE PROPRIETORS of HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING of EVERY SORT of CLAY or MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE of BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN PIPES, &c. Also, of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING the STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY of COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

CORNISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. MUSHET and Co., Fores Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

CYANOGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL, and IMPROVED FOREST BLISTER STEEL supplied to order by ROBERT MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.
Address to the Works, Coleford.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROF. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.

MACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, OR PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT the SHALE and ALL HEAVY IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON.—For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FRY, Temple-gate Works, Bristol; or to Mr. Jos. RIDER, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

COALS.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL AND CO.,
Coal Merchants to Her Majesty. Cash, 26s. per ton. Best coals only.
Central Office, 13, Cornhill, E.C.

GEORGE J. COCKERELL AND CO.,
Eaton Wharf, Grosvenor Canal, and Office, 1A, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.

GEORGE J. COCKERELL AND CO.,
Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

GEORGE J. COCKERELL AND CO.,
Sunderland Wharf, Peckham Canal, S.E.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at No. 1, Moorgate, London, E.C.; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

WIRE-ROPE TESTING.

PUBLIC TEST of A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT WIRE-ROPE at LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.
[From the *Daily Post* of March 1, 1861.]

On Wednesday, the 27th of February, a series of EXPERIMENTS on WIRE-ROPE took place at the Corporation Testing Works, King's Dock. The specimens tested were manufactured by the well-known firm of A. J. HUTCHINGS and Co., of Millwall, London, the Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty and various foreign Governments, the character of whose rope is so well known in this country, as well as all parts of the Continent. Capt. Ducraft, of H.M.S. *Hastings*, and a number of other gentlemen connected with shipping, were present to witness the experiments, all of which were considered highly satisfactory, and in every respect sustained the reputation of the manufacturers. The following are the results of the experiments:—

An 8 in. rope bore 70 tons WITHOUT BREAKING.
Circumference and breaking strain.

2¼	2½	3	3¼	3⅜	4	4½
10¾ tons	14 tons	20 tons	27 tons	29 tons	32¾ tons	45½ tons

N.B.—The 2¼, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the sizes actually tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE.

Size. Inches.	Hutchings and Co.'s wire-rope for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861.	Newall and Co.'s Test of Oct. 29, 1860.	Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s Test, Oct. 29, 1860.
2	5 tons 15 cwts.	—	—
2¼	11 „ 14 „	7 tons 15 cwts.	8 tons 16 cwts.
2⅝	16 „ 10 „	—	—
3⅛	22 „ 8 „	—	18 „ 5 „
3⅜	23 „ 10 „	16 „ 10 „	—
4	29 „ 10 „	18 „ 15 „	—
4½	37 „ 15 „	—	26 „ 10

N.B.—The 2, 3⅜, and 4 in. ropes were the actual sizes tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

The above tests certified by Mr. M'Donald the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool.

TEST OF WIRE-ROPE AT LIVERPOOL.—The value of Messrs. Hutchings's statement, relative to a test of their manufacture, will be properly estimated when it is known that the ropes were brought down from London specially prepared for the purpose, and not taken promiscuously from their stock, as the samples tested in October were.

The following, extracted from the *Mining Journal* of November 10, 1860, shows the relative strength of the different makers' ropes on that occasion. The samples tested were privately purchased some time previously, and spliced for testing by Newall and Co.'s workmen. The test took place in the presence of representatives from the manufacturers, reporters for the press, and a large number of gentlemen connected with mining and shipping in Liverpool:—

	SIZE OF ROPE TESTED. 3½ inch.	2½ inch.
Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s broke at	18 tons 5 cwts.	8 tons 15 cwts.
R. S. Newall and Co.'s	16 „ 10 „	7 „ 15 „
A. J. Hutchings and Co.'s*	11 „ 10 „	5 „ 0 „

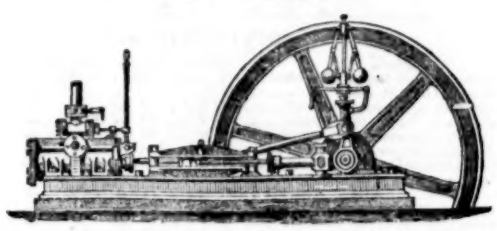
* Messrs. Hutchings's samples were from 1-16 to 3-16 over size.

From this it will be seen that the breaking point of Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s ropes was on the average 13 per cent. over the guaranteed strain, while those of Hutchings and Co. were 30 per cent. below it.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
SWAN HEMP AND WIRE-ROPE WORKS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

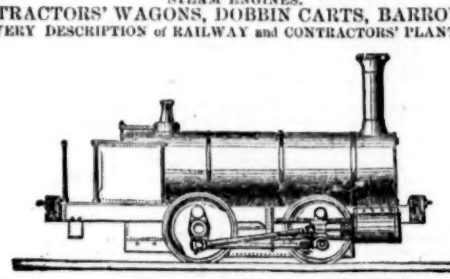
Flat and round wire-ropes of steel and charcoal iron for mines, inclines, &c., of first quality wire, and highest standard of strength.

MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO.,
VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD,
AND LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON
MANUFACTURERS OF



HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2½ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MINING and GENERAL PURPOSES. Prices and full particulars sent on application.

LOCOMOTIVE, STATIONARY, AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
CONTRACTORS' WAGONS, DOBBIN CARTS, BARROWS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY and CONTRACTORS' PLANT, &c.

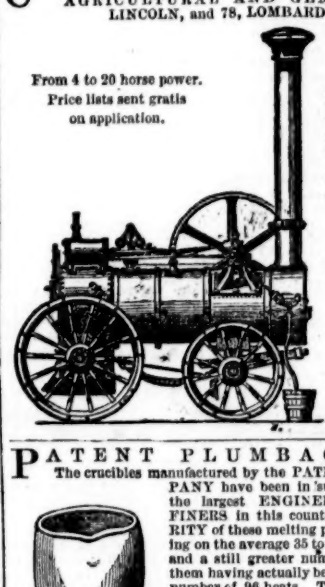


CHEAP LOCOMOTIVES for MINERAL RAILWAYS and OTHER PURPOSES.
HUGHES AND MARCH, ENGINEERS and MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY PLANT, and EVERY KIND of MACHINERY,
FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH.

These engines are exceedingly useful in all cases where heavy loads have to be carried up steep inclines. They are fitted in the best style, and with every requisite. Messrs. HUGHES and MARCH, Falcon Works, Loughborough; or E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 13, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.

MAKERS of the IMPROVED HORSE ENGINE, by which full power of the horses is given out without friction. It is applicable in all cases where horse power is required.
SECOND HAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.



From 4 to 20 horse power.
Price lists sent gratis on application.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES,
Which are adapted for every purpose to which steam-power can be applied. When intended for winding they are fitted with reversing link motion and requisite gearing. The portable engines are easy of removal from place to place, and may be set to work immediately on arrival.

COMBINED THRASHING MACHINES,
Which dress the corn ready for market at one operation.

GRINDING and MORTAR MILLS,
SAWING MACHINERY,
PUMPS for IRRIGATION and MINING PURPOSES.

Full particulars and estimates supplied on application to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., as above.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—The crucibles manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY have been in successful use for many years by some of the largest ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The great SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on the average 35 to 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of the ordinary character, some of them having actually been worked for the EXTRAORDINARY number of 96 heats. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other kind, thereby SAVING more than FIFTY PER CENT. in fuel, time, and labour. Lasting as they do for such a length of time, the saving of waste is also very considerable.

The company have recently introduced a CRUCIBLE SPECIALLY ADAPTED for MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days.

CRUCIBLES for STEEL MELTING are also made, which save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffles, portable furnaces, &c., stove backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea, Works, London, S.W.

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 14A, Cannon-street, London, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

THE PARAFFIN, OR MINERAL OIL SAFETY GAUGE, made for the Asphaltum Company (Limited), ENABLES CONSUMERS, to AVOID PURCHASING PARAFFIN or MINERAL OIL of an EXPLOSIVE or DANGEROUS KIND. Price, with a tin oil holder, 1s. 6d. each; forwarded by postage on receipt of 18 stamps.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Great Winchester street, London E.C.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully SOLICIT a VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor is more particularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.

The SILVER PLATE DEPARTMENT is in the gallery of the building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard.

In the magnificent show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of ARGENTINE PLATE, the manufacture of which has stood the test of 20 years' experience.

SARL and SONS have also fitted up a separate show-room for the display of DRAWING and DINING ROOM CLOCKS of the most exquisite designs. Books containing drawings and prices may be had upon application.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,
SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.
*** Passengers holding Victoria passage warrants will be forwarded to Melbourne by these vessels.

Ship.	Destination.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
PHŒNIX	Melbourne	906	2700	Feb. 20.
MISTRESS OF THE SEAS	Melbourne	1677	5000	March 20.

The well-known and favourite packet ship, *Phœnix*, will be dispatched for Melbourne on the 20th February. This ship has made several successful voyages to Australia, during which service she has made several rapid passages. Her last run from Liverpool to Melbourne was made in 76 days. Her cabins are large and comfortable, passengers in this class being provided with bedding, linen, and all necessaries. The accommodations for second cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers are excellent, being lofty and well lighted, and ventilated.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 124, Bishopsgate-street, and 55, Parliament-street; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Willox's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

WOTHERSPOON'S SCOTCH WHISKEY can now be supplied genuine as in Scotland, at WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY, AND CO.'S, 66, QUEEN STREET, E.C., in single bottles, or in quantity, price 3s. 8d. per bottle; 42s. per dozen.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION, for nervousness, debility, and exhaustion. In four weeks restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, with marvellous certainty. Price 11s., or four times the quantity for 33s. Agents for England, THOMAS and Co., 7, Upper St. Martin's-lane, London, by whom it will be sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of Post-office order.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	5¼	5 5¼	12 11 6	0 3 0	Dec. 1861
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	60		35 10 0	1 5 0	Dec. 1861
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	250		443 5 0	2 10 0	Feb. 1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	80	60 65	269 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1861
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	33		9 0 0	4 0 0	April, 1861
50000	Connorree (copper, sulphur) [L. £1]	1 0 0	33s.		0 0 9	0 0 9	July, 1860
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 9	29½	29 30	1 0 0	0 7 0	Jan. 1862
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25		7¼ per cent.		Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	26		6 5 0	0 7 0	Nov. 1861
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire	7 10 0	20		6 18 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1862
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	200		235 10 0	4 0 0	Jan. 1862
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180		142 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1861
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	385	380 390	782 0 0	8 0 0	Jan. 1862
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	550		648 10 0	8 0 0	Dec. 1861
3006	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	10		0 5 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1861
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	52½	51 53	93 0 0	3 0 0	Nov. 1861
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	30½	29¾ 30¼	2 5 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1862
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	45		79 10 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1861
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	—		20 3 4	0 10 0	May, 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
2800	Foxdale (ld.) [L.] [2560 £25 pd., 240 £20 pd.]†		35		—	—	Dec. 1861
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4¼		0 14 0	0 3 0	Sept. 1861
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	4	3¼ 4	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	18 6 0	14¼	12¼ 13½	1 10 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1862
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	7	6 6¼	1 12 6	0 7 6	Sept. 1861
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	38	39 40	16 5 0	1 15 0	Oct. 1861
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	27½		7 10 0	0 15 0	Sept. 1861
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	95		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	110		379 10 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	10⅜	10 10¼	1 12 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1862
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	1¾		2 1 0	0 2 6	May, 1860
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	170		78 3 3	3 2 6	Nov. 1861
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	16¼	16 xd.	14 7 11	0 7 0	June, 1861
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	35		16 10 7	1 5 0	Dec. 1861
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Consols	1 6 6	2¼		0 3 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1861
6000	North Downs (copper) Redruth	2 3 4	5¼		0 7 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	2 7 6	6		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1861
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1 3 0	1½		0 2 0	0 2 0	May, 1860
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	1¼		0 9 8	0 0 4	Jan. 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	7¾	8 8⅛	36 9 6	0 5 0	Nov. 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		12 10 0	2 10 0	Sept. 1861
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		6 19 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	43½	44 46	61 15 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1861
16	Rhosesmor	50 0 0	—		1250 0 0	100 0 0	Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	330	320 330	361 0 0	5 0 0	Nov. 1861
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	50	54 57	103 10 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1861
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	116	112½ 115	358 5 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	45	50 52½	9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	27	27 29	484 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1861
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	1⅞	1¾ 2	5 6 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	7⅞	7⅞ 8⅛	10 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	12½		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	100		53 0 0	1 0 0	Aug. 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10	11	10¾ 11¼	8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	13½	13 14	22 0 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0	47	43 45	99 11 3	1 0 0	Nov. 1861
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37 0 0	45	46 50	45 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1860
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	4		0 17 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1862
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	290	285 295	330 0 0	8 0 0	Dec. 1861
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	90	92½ 97½	576 10 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	80	70 75	929 0 0	2 0 0	May, 1861
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cp.), Gwen.	30 0 0	31	29 30	26 0 0	10 0 0	Oct. 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	2 5 0	8		0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90		2400 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	18		12 10 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	8½	8 9	8 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8	2⅜	2¼ 2½	1 12 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1861
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	45	44 46	70 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1861
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440		280 5 0	7 0 0	June, 1860
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0	16½	16 16½	54 17 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1861
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		285 13 0	5 0 0	Nov. 1861
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	125	120 122	133 5 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1861
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	53¾	54¼ 54½	43 17 6	2 0 0	Oct. 1861

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30		0 10 9	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 3 6	¾	⅝ ⅞	20 3 0	0 2 6	April, 1859
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	12 1 10	12		12 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3 0 0	3½		3 0 0	3 0 0	April, 1856
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	18 10 0	5		14 0 0	2 10 0	Oct. 1860
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 15 0	1¾		0 19 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1860
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	0 15 0	5¼		0 4 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	2 13 2	¾	¾	0 13 0	0 1 6	Sept. 1859
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 5 0	12		3 5 0	0 8 0	Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	60½	57½ 62½	85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0	95	105 107	2 10 0	2 10 0	Sept. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 11 3	6		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	39 2 6	15	10 15	16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	22s.	⅞ 1⅛	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn, Kea	3 5 0	¼		0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	240		305 0 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1858
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	July, 1859
6000	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., ld.)	4 0 0	5⅜	5¼	1 0 8	0 3 3	June, 1853
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	49 10 0	17	16 17	23 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
200	Herward United (lead), Flintshire	40 0 0	10		3 0 0	1 10 0	July, 1860
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4 19 0	3½	2¾ 3¼	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 8 0	21s.		0 6 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200		1420 0 0	50 0 0	June, 1857
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1858
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	18 0 0	28	23 24	157 0 0	4 0 0	Sept. 1853
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	19 6 4	17	17½ 18¼	33 10 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1860
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	12s.	10s. 12s.	0 10 0	0 2 6	July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 7 0	¾	¾	0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 1858
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 6 0	2		0 13 6	0 3 0	Mar. 1860
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	¼	⅛ ¼	0 5 9	0 1 0	July, 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	16 15 0	3¾		33 1 9	0 10 0	April, 1857
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	16		4 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1859
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 7 6	2⅜	2¼ 2½	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1858
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	14½	14 14½	1 12 0	0 7 6	Nov. 1859
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6	¾	¾ 1	0 18 6	0 2 0	July, 1860
345	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	7		31 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1856
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	15 13 0	8		0 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1860
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	16¾	18 20	43 15 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	13 2 6	5		10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 1854

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	116		265 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	36	34 36	97 12 0	1 0 0	July, 1861
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	8		6 8 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.	—	Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	3¼		1 5 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1861
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	24		18 5 0	1 0 0	June, 1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	2⅛	2 2¼	0 8 0	0 2 0	June, 1861
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	8	8 8½	8 6 2	0 3 4	July, 1861
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	1⅞		0 18 9	0 1 6	Aug. 1861
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅜		0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜	0 5 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1862
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	67	65 67	46 5 0	3 0 0	Dec. 1861
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1¼		0 2 0	0 2 0	June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	3¼		15 per cent.		May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4		1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	8½	8¼ 8¾	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1		Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅝		Dec. 1860
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	12		Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅜		Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8¼		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼	Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]	1 0 0	1⅞	1⅝ 1⅞	Sept. 1861
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0	⅜		April, 1861
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1⅛		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	1¾ 2¼	Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¼	1⅛ 1¼	
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	⅜		June, 1860
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 15 0	½		Dec. 1861
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅛		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 15 0	⅝		Nov. 1861
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		April, 1861
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝	Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	⅝		Fully paid.
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 5s. pd., 25,000 £1 pd.		1⅞		
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	4 0 0	4¼		July, 1861
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅝		Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 7 0	1		Nov. 1860
1000	Allt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]	2 8 6	2		June, 1861
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack.	1 1 6	1⅛		June, 1859
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	14 0 0	14¾		Oct. 1861
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 15 0	4		Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 0 6	3s.		Oct. 1861
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1¼		
6000	Bickerton (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	3¼		Sept. 1861
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phœnix [L.]	2 0 0	2¼		Fully paid.
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	20	15 20	Feb. 1861
10000	Borlase Con. (tin), St. Just [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5 0	8		Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	6 15 0	4		Sept. 1860
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0	10		Dec. 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1 0 0	⅝		
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 3 0	22s.	20s. 24s.	Oct. 1861
5000	Bronfloyd (ld.), Cardigan. [L.]	2 4 0	4¼		Nov. 1861
112	Bron-Haulog (ld.), Denbighsh.	20 0 0	20		No call.
5120	Brynambor (ld.), Cardigansh.	1 5 0	2½	2¼ 2¾	Oct. 1861
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	5 0 0	27	26¼ 27½	Oct. 1861
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	5 7 0	4		Aug. 1861
5850	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	1 18 0	⅜		Dec. 1861
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 9 6	1⅜		Jan. 1862
2448	Bwlch (sil.-ld), Cardiganshire	4 9 0	2¾		Nov. 1860
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0	¼		Dec. 1860
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	18 5 0	7¼		Mar. 1861
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	16 10 0	8		June, 1861
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	7 17 4	1¾	1½ 1¾	Oct. 1861
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	23 7 0	12½		Dec. 1861
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	7 0 0	9		Mar. 1861
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	15		Sept. 1860
2580	Carmarthen United	5 0 0	3		Fully paid.
6000	Carn Camborne	0 7 0	12s.	12s. 14s.	May, 1861
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	1 3 0	¾		June, 1861
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6	2⅛		Nov. 1861
7000	Carrack Dews	2 16 0	1		April, 1861
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7	3		Dec. 1860
20000	Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2¼]	0 10 0	9s.	8s.	Mar. 1859
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L. £1]	0 15 0	15s6d.		Mar. 1861
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire.	1 5 0	1		Sept. 1860
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	28 0 6	2		May, 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0 0	1⅛		Oct. 1860
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 7 0	4		June, 1861
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	1 5 0	1½	21s. 25s.	Dec. 1861
10000	Craigton (ld.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0	¾		June, 1859
876	Crane (copper), Camborne	11 0 0	8		Nov. 1861
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire.	0 10 0	¼	3s. 4s.	No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	3		No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2¼]	1 0 0	6s. 6d.		Mar. 1861
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	⅞		No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0	3		Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	2 9 0	2¾		Nov. 1861
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	¾	½ ¾	Fully paid.
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 11 0	11s.		Oct. 1861
5000	Devon Great Wheal Ellen	2 0 0	—		Mar. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	—	2		
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 15 0	¾		Oct. 1861
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	3 15 0	¾		Dec. 1861
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	6 12 0	7½		Mar. 1861
2000	Dolcoath United [L. £5]	1 0 0	2¾		June, 1860
3000	Dulta (tin) [L. £1]	—	1		
244	Eaglebrook (lead), Cardigan.	77 10 0	16		Oct. 1861
600	East Abraham, Crowan	7 10 0	7¾		Oct. 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper).	3 19 11	23s.	1 1⅛	Dec. 1861
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. £2]	0 15 0	2⅛		Nov. 1861
6000	East Budnick and Mount	0 10 0	7s.		Jan. 1861
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 11 0	10⅞	10⅝ 10⅞	Oct. 1861
6400	East Crinnis and South Par	2 11 6	2		Sept. 1861
6000	East Damsel	1 10 0	1¾		
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	0 16 6	2	1⅞ 2	Dec. 1861
4000	East Fowey (cop.) [L. 50s.]	1 9 0	1½		Dec. 1861
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	0 19 6	30s.	27s. 29s.	Oct. 1861
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	6 10 6	1¾		Oct. 1861
12000	East Mona (cop., &c.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		May, 1861
8000	E. Polberro, St. Agnes [L.]	0 10 0	⅛		May, 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 5 10	2¾		Jan. 1862
6000	E. Releath (tin, cop.), Wendron	0 1 0	1		Aug. 1860
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 13 0	1⅜	1¼	Jan. 1862
1122	East Seton, Camborne	0 3 0	⅛		Oct. 1861
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	63 0 0	30		Oct. 1861
1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	7 14 7	1		Sept. 1861
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	3 10 0	2		July, 1861
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	8 7 0	2¾		July, 1861
6000	E. Wh. Ellen (sil.-ld.), St. Ive	0 1 0	⅜		July, 1860
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	7 7 0	2¾	2½ 2¾	Dec. 1861
5700	Exmouth (sil.-ld.), Christow	5 13 0	1¼		Nov. 1861
6000	Fowey and Par Uni., St. Blazey	0 10 0	1⅛		Nov. 1860
5000	Fursdon (cp.), Okeham. [L. 30s.]	1 7 6	2½		Oct. 1861
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 7 0	1⅛		Dec. 1861
114	Garden (tin), Morvah	22 0 0	24		June, 1861
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	4 10 6	½		Nov. 1861
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 13 0	⅛		Oct. 1861
1024	Gelliffowlier (ld.), Holywell	0 2 6	5s. 6d.		June, 1861
6000	Gernick (copper), Crowan	0 12 0	¼		Dec. 1861
4892	Goginan (silv.-ld.) [1900 £12¼, 2992 £1]		2		July, 1860
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	2 15 0	1⅛		Dec. 1861
2000	Goonzion, St. Neot	0 2 6	4s.		Feb. 1861
5000	Great Brigan	3 7 0	2⅛		June, 1861
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	1 12 0	⅜		Nov. 1861
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	2 9 0	1¼	1 1¼	Oct. 1861
6000	Great North Downs	1 0 0	1⅜		Dec. 1861
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Cameifd.	3 10 9	¾		Dec. 1860
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 9 0	12s.	11s. 13s.	Oct. 1861
47000	Gt. Tregune Con. [40,000 £⅛, 7000 £¼ pd.]		—		
10000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 14 0	½	9s. 11s.	Aug. 1861
6000	Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L. £5]	3 0 0	3		Jan. 1861
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	14 1 2	6s.		July, 1861
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	5 13 0	¾		Oct. 1861
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	13 0 0	6¾		Mar. 1861
12500	Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼	Fully paid.
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit).	0 2 0	3¼		Mar. 1861
5000	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	1 14 3	⅜		Oct. 1861
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 18 6	9s.		Dec. 1861
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 3 6	⅜		July, 1861
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	2 19 6	¼		Oct. 1861
10000	Holmbush [5000 £5 2s. pd., 5000 5s. pd.]		—		Sept. 1860
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (copper).	0 19 6	¼		Oct. 1861
40	Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolgelly	25 0 0	30		Mar. 1861
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 3 6	1½		Jan. 1862
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 14 6	13s.	11s. 13s.	Jan. 1862
3000	Lady Eliza (ld.), Carm. [L. £3]	2 8 0	¾		June, 1861
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	15 12 3	4		Mar. 1861
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	32 10 0	2½		Mar. 1861
1000	Llanfair (silver-lead) [L.]	6 0 0	6		Fully paid.
2000	Llywernog (ld.), Card. [L. £3]	1 4 0	1⅜		Jan. 1862
500	Long Rake (lead), Flint	11 0 0	14		Nov. 1861
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	4 0 0	18s.		
6000	Maudlin Mines	—	2⅛		
4540	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 12 6	8s.		Nov. 1861
22000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	4s.	7s. 9s.	May, 1860
3400	Michell (lead), Flint	0 2 6	9s.		Nov. 1861
16000	Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1]	0 17 0	⅞		Jan. 1860
6411	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 8 0	2s.		July, 1861
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	5 0 0	5¼		Dec. 1861
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L. £4]	3 6 0	—		June, 1861
2400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 0 0	2½		Mar. 1861
250	Nanty Mines (ld.), Montgom.	20 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6400	Nether Heath (lead), Dufton	0 15 6	⅛		April, 1860
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 0 6	1¾		Oct. 1861
4540	New E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock	0 4 0	⅛		Aug. 1861
1000	New Godolphin	0 10 0	—		Jan. 1862
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	1 11 0	1⅜		Oct. 1861
2000	New Wheal Clifford (copper).	0 6 0	⅛		Mar. 1861
6144	New Wheal Frances, Crowan	0 18 6	8s.	¼ ⅛	Nov. 1861
1024	New Wheal Hender, Crowan	2 10 0	3		June, 1861
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	15 0 0	50	60 65	Dec. 1861
2300	New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal	9 0 0	—		July, 1861
2500	N. Wh. Vaddon (tin), Marazion	1 2 6	1¼		Nov. 1861
6000	Nidderdale (ld.), Yorks. [L. £1]	0 15 0	¾	¾	Jan. 1861
90	N. Budnick (tin, ld.), Perranz.	1 10 0	40		No call.
4500	No. Budnick and West Mount	0 5 0	⅜		
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	21 7 6	3½		Nov. 1861
6000	Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	⅜		Nov. 1860
4000	North Cornwall (Endellion)	—	2		No call.
20000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 8 0	11s.		Oct. 1861
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	2 4 6	¾		Aug. 1861
1000	North Fortescue	1 14 0	2		Oct. 1861
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	13 5 0	3		June, 1861
6000	N. Hafod (sil.-ld.), Car. [L. £2]	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1861
8000	N. Hallenbeagle (tin, cp.) [L.]	0 12 6	1⅛	13s. 15s.	Oct. 1861
2000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	3 5 0	2¾	2 2¼	Sept. 1861
6000	North Kit Hill (tin, copper)	0 2 6	⅛		Sept. 1861
6000	N. Laxey (ld.) I. of Man [3600 £2, 2400 £1¾]		1¼		June, 1861
12000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6 16 6	6		Aug. 1861
6000	North Minera (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	16s.	15s. 17s.	April, 1860
6000	North Porthilly (silv.-lead)	—	⅛		Sept. 1861
4096	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 4 6	4s. 6d.		Dec. 1860
5000	N. Treiether (sil., cp.), Padstow	1 0 0	1¼		Feb. 1860
848	N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes	10 3 9	25	27 28	Dec. 1860
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	2 3 0	2⅞	2⅝ 2⅞	Dec. 1861
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8 17 7	4		Sept.
5610	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	1 19 0	36s.	1¾ 1⅞	Oct.
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 12 11	1	18s. 19s.	July,
4108	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	3 2 6	¼		Oct.
5900	North Wheal Vor (tin), Breage	3 0 0	—		June,
4000	N. Wrey (ld.), St. Ive [L. £2]	0 14 6	1½		Oct.
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5 6 6	2⅛		Sept.
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	44 18 0	10		Nov.
800	Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10]	6 0 0	20		Mar.
200	Pant-y-Pwydu (ld.), Flintshire	10 0 0	20		Sept.
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	3 7 6	¾		Oct.
12000	Pencraig United (ld.) [L. £1]	0 7 6	—		Oct.
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	3 12 0	4¾	4¼ 4¾	Aug.
1000	Pengenna (ld., sil.), St. Kew	4 10 0	6¾		May,
800	Penhale Moor (tin, copper)	4 5 0	5		Sept.
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	1 4 0	5½		Jan.
6000	Penrait (lead), Merioneth	2 0 0	2¾		
200	Pentre Lygan (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	21		Mar.
4000	Polgear Mines, Wendron	1 3 0	⅛	¼ ⅛	Nov.
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 0 0	1⅛		Sept.
944	Praed Consols (tin), Lelant	4 4 5	2⅛		Jan.
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 12 0	16s.		May,
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	8		Aug.
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	3 0 0	2⅛	1⅞ 2	Oct.
11789	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 9 0	6s.		Jan.
6000	Releath (tin, cop.), Crowan	1 0 0	2¼		Oct.
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	12 5 0	7½		Oct.
3000	Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5]	1 0 0	1		Mar.
20000	Ribden [L.] [15000 £1, 5000 £⅛ pd.]		—		
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	1 0 0	1		Fully
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2 16 0	3⅛	3¼ 3½	Mar.
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 7 6	2½		Nov.
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop.	2 5 6	⅝		Mar.
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	3 0 0	1⅝		Nov.
10000	Sigford Con. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	0 13 0	1⅝		July,
100	Silver Rake (lead) [L. £20]	5 0 0	9		Jan.
15000	Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 7 6	2¼		Nov.
6000	Smith's Wood (tin, cp.) [L. £2]	1 6 0	3½		Oct.
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	12 0 8	13		Aug.
100	South Bryn Gwiog	5 0 0	24		
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal.	0 12 0	1¼		May,
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	2 12 6	⅞		Oct.
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	5 7 6	4		Oct.
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 1 0	10s.		Sept.
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	9 13 6	3¼		Oct.
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	2 10 0	1½		Nov.
65000	S. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. [L. £1] [S.E.]		⅞		Fully
1024	South Ding Dong, Gulval	0 10 0	¾		Aug.
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 5 0	4		Oct.
6000	South Gernick (tin), Crowan	0 2 6	⅜		Oct.
1000	South Gorland	6 10 0	5½	5	July,
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	1 3 0	⅞		Oct.
20	South Levant (tin), St. Just	50 0 0	50	50	Jan.
4000	South Minera [L. £5¼]	2 2 0	4		July,
5537	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	1¾		Jan.
1024	South Tresavean, Gwennap	2 18 9	1½		Oct.
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	1 7 0	1		Dec.
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	3 8 10	4		Dec.
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	9 18 2	1		Aug.
1000	South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant	1 10 0	1¾		Oct.
1024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	1 4 6	2⅛		July,
6000	S. Wh. Margaret (tin), Ludgvan	0 3 0	7s.		Aug.
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	27 13 0	8		Dec.
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	6 7 0	3¼		Mar.
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp., tin)	7 14 6	2⅛		Aug.
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0	1⅛		Dec.
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	6 0 0	6		July,
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	1¼		Jan.
1000	Stencoose and Mawla (tin, cp.)	2 10 0	2		July,
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	27 19 0	31	30 31	Nov.
5000	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	5 12 6	1½		June,
3000	Tees Side (ld.), Cumb. [L. £1]	0 13 0	⅛		Aug.
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	1 2 6	2½	2 2½	Aug.
2000	Treffry Consols	0 5 0	—		June,
2000	Trefulack Uni. (tin), St. Enoder	3 5 0	4½		Sept.
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	6 6 8	1⅞	1½ 1¾	Oct.
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	10 15 0	1	3 4	Sept.
5000	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 5 6	—		Mar.
8000	Tretoil (copper, tin)	2 7 6	1⅛		Jan.
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	6 0 0	2½		Dec.
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	4 11 6	⅛		Oct.
2048	Treworlis, Wendron	3 6 4	2		Mar.
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 0 0	8s.		Jan.
3000	Tyne Head (ld., cop.) [L. £1]	0 12 0	¾		Sept.
800	Tynewydd (sil.-ld.), Cardigan.	0 5 0	—		Dec.
1024	Tyringham Consols (tin)	1 10 0	2¾		Feb.
5120	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	4 16 6	1½		Jan.
1250	Vale of Ffrith (lead) [L. £2]	0 5 0	1½		April,
1000	Waenlas (ld.), Denbigh. [L. £10]	8 0 0	5		Aug.
3000	Watermouth Gt. Sil.-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	6		Fully
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½]	1 18 0	1⅞		Oct.
1024	W. Alfred (copper), Phillack	33 16 5	—		Sept.
20000	West Beam [L. £1]	0 5 0	⅜		Dec.
100	W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20]	8 0 0	12		Nov.
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	5 7 2	4	3 3⅞	Oct.
16	West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh.	35 0 0	100		Oct.
30000	W. Devon Con. (cop.), [L. £1]	0 12 6	¼		Dec.
4620	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	0 10 0	11s.		Jan.
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 9 0	¼	4s. 5s.	Nov.
32	West Penstruthal	250 0 0	400		
6000	W. Polmear (tin, cp.), St. Austell	0 10 0	6s.	4s. 6s.	Feb.
1600	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	4 0 0	14	13 14	Jan.
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton.	134 0 0	22		Dec.
6000	W. Silver Bank (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		Nov.
5000	W. Snailbeach (lead) [L. £2]	1 0 0	1¼		July,
4096	West South Caradon (copper).	1 16 6	1		Oct.
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	7 15 0	4¼		April,
5000	West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan	1 12 6	⅝		Sept.
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth.	22 0 0	—		Nov.
1879	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	9 4 6	2½		Dec.
4000	West Wendron (tin), Wendron	1 0 6	3s.		Jan.
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	71 5 0	12		Dec.
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 18 6	¾		Oct.
1024	West Wheal Lovell, Wendron.	2 3 1	1		Dec.
3000	W. Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel.	2 18 6	—		Nov.
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	3 6 0	3		July,
2048	Wh. Agnes (sil.-ld.), St. Kew	—	2		No c
1024	Wh. Anna (ld., blende), Perranz.	0 13 6	1¼		Oct.
500	Wheal Anne (tin), St. Austell	1 11 0	4		Nov.
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0	¾		No c
5990	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock.	3 12 0	16s.	15s. 16s.	Sept.
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	9		Mar.
18000	Wh. Concord (sil.-ld., cp.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		May,
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	0 18 0	⅝	10s. 12s.	Jan.
5120	Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth.	3 18 0	1¾		Oct.
512	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	25 3 6	15		Oct.
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	2 15 0	4		Nov.
4096	Wheal Emma (tin), Breage	0 10 0	¾		Aug.
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	7 9 0	36s.	1¼ 1⅜	Nov.
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	4 4 6	1¾	1 1⅛	Jan.
6000	Wh. Harris (ld., cop.), Lifton	0 10 6	1		Feb.
1024	Wheal Hearle, St. Just	9 13 8	20		Dec.
2048	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	0 15 6	1¼		Oct.
10000	Wh. Lopes (tin, zinc) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Feb.
6000	Wheal Louisa (cop.), Redruth.	0 10 0	1¾		Sept.
5640	Wh. Mary Emma (tin) Lydford	0 10 3	—		Apr
6000	Wheal Moyle, Gwennap	2 4 0	2¼		Aug.
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	1 10 0	2⅜	2 2¼	Oct.
256	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	17 10 0	220		
2315	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	2 10 0	⅛		Oct.
1000	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	9 0 0	3		Aug.
1879	Wheal Prospidnick	1 19 0	5¼		Nov.
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	77 10 0	30		Sept.
600	Wheal Rose (ld.), St. Columb	1 0 0	6		No
1024	Wh. Sicily (sil.-ld.), Broadoak	3 10 0	3		Sept.
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	3 9 1	1¾	1½ 2	July
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	6 0 0	2½		Nov.
1024	Wheal St. Andrew (copper)	5 0 0	5		Jan.
512	Wheal Trannack, Sithney	2 10 0	—		June
512	Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap.	26 5 0	3		Aug.
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	3 4 0	2¼	2¼ 2½	Aug.
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	10 18 0	16s.	11s. 13s.	Nov.
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	8 8 6	6⅞	5¾ 6	Dec.
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	2 0 0	—		Dec.
6000	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper).	1 0 0	4½		Apr.
6400	Whitford (lead), Holywell	10 16 6	—		May
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L. £2]	1 14 0	4s.		Apr.
1024	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant	4 15 0	5		Sept.
3097	Yarner (copper), Devon	2 4 6	2		Oct.

SLATE QUARRIES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
8800	British Slate [7000 £1, 1800 £10] [L.]		1¼		Nov.
10000	Cricceth, Carnarvon [L. £3]	1 10 0	1½		Mar.
20000	Festiniog Slate Quarry [L. £5]	—	—		
6000	Glan-y-Pwll, Merion. [L. £5]	1 0 0	1¼		Aug.
10000	Great Moelwyn Slate [L. £5]	2 0 0	1¾		Sept.
600	Llangollen Slate and Slab	—	—		
10000	Lower Taldrws [L. £2½]	1 10 0	1¼		Oct.
6000	Slate Mountain Merio. [L. £5]	20 0 0	—		Sept.

*** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated w[ith] Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or cor[rec]tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal [for] information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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